The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7276. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS

WAITING FOR SOME ACTION BY CONGRESS.

DOUBT AND INSECURITY AMONG ALL CLASSES—BOTH SIDES ENCOURAGED BY PARTISAN DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON ASSURING THEM OF A SOLUTION FAVORABLE TO THEIR PARTICULAR CAUSE—CONVERSATIONS WITH GOV. KELLOGG, LEADING DEMOCRATS, AND NON-POLITICAL CITIZENS—OPPOSITION TO A NEW ELECTION FROM ALL SIDES—SOMETHING EXPECTED FROM CONGRESS WITHOUT ANY SUGGESTION OF WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The present situation in New-Orleans is a far more critical one than may be apparent to the casual observer. It is true that there is no immediate prospect of a renewal of the scenes of last September, but a feeling of doubt and insecurity pervades all classes of society, and both political parties are waiting to see what new move will be made by their opponents. Democrats and Republicans alike are most anxiously looking to Congress for a solution of the existing difficulty, and it seems to be the general impression that some action should be immediately taken by that body. The White League Party are very sanguine that Congress will condemn the action of the United States troops in interfering with the organization of the Legislature. Such condemnation would be regarded here as a semi recognition of the claims of the Democracy. The hopes which they entertain are based upon a number of private telegrams received from Washington, in which it is positively stated that Secretaries Fish and Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell have denounced the recent action of Gen. Sheridan and censured Secretary Belknap for stating that the course of the General was approved by the Republican Party. Some of the telegrams referred to are certainly of a somewhat remarkable character. One of them, received to-day by a well-known Democratic leader, was written by a prominent official in Washington, and states that not only a majority of the Cabinet but most of the Senators are opposed to any further support of Gov. Kellogg by the President. On the other hand, Kellogg is constantly in receipt of dispatches assuring him that his government will be supported to the last.

A CONVERSATION WITH GOV. KELLOGG.

To-day your correspondent saw a telegram to the Governor from a well-known friend and adviser of the President. It contained the following passage: "Keep quiet and be firm. Your friends here are active. Enter into no compromise. The Senate will surely sustain you." In common with other prominent politicians, Mr. Kellogg professes to be exceedingly anxious that Congress should at once proceed to decide upon his right to hold the office of Governor. In the course of a long conversation had with him to-day he spoke very freely upon the situation here. He is in much better spirits than he was during the September riots, and seems to be confident that he will be supported by the Senate. Referring to a letter which he wrote about ten days ago to Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee, and in which he urged that committee to go into a thorough investigation of the election of 1872, in order to decide whether he or McEnery was elected, the Governor stated that he was most confident that such an investigation would result successfully to him in every way. It would also go far toward strengthening the lawful Government of the State, would to a very great extent harmonize political factions, and would vindicate the action of President Grant in regard to the affairs of Louisiana. Referring to Ben Butler's new Election bill, the Governor said that the passage of such a measure could do no good, and might do a great deal of harm. He was opposed to a new election, as were most of his Republican friends. It could only result in great injury to the business and agricultural interests of the State, and would lessen the strength of the Republican Party. Such an election as that contemplated by Butler's bill would be either a tragedy or a farce. Should all the polls be protected by United States troops the mass of the White League would refuse to vote, and if such protection were not afforded the negroes in the parishes they would be shot down by dozens, as they had been in former elections. The position of the Governor of Louisiana had become exceedingly disagreeable to him. There was nothing attractive, nothing desirable in the office. He did not want it, and would resign to-morrow if he did not consider that it was his duty to sustain, as far as was possible, the authority vested in him by the votes of the people and the recognition of the President. He was confident that he had been legally elected, and he defied his enemies to prove that he had ever been guilty of one act of corruption. He had reason to know that the Congressional Committee of Investigation would report that his personal administration had been free from corruption of any kind.

WHAT RECOGNITION BY CONGRESS WOULD DO FOR HIM.

Much of the trouble in Louisiana was, in his opinion, due to the non-action of Congress. Had that body sustained the recognition of the President, or taken some other definite course, the State would have enjoyed comparative peace. Now his hope was that the Senate would act at once. He was, of course, willing to abide by the decision of Congress. He would be well pleased if they would order a searching investigation of the election of 1872, or if they would recognize him without such an examination. Relieved as he would then be of many complications which now harassed him, and secure in his position, he was sure that he would be able to enforce his authority and maintain a creditable government. The Republican Party in Louisiana was strong enough, and could maintain itself if relieved of the present crushing weight of uncertainty and doubt.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The situation of affairs in regard to the Legislature remains the same. The Democratic members are still firm in their determination not to take any part in the proceedings of the body now in session. As soon, however, as Congress takes some action there can be no doubt that a majority of them will appear at the State-house and take their seats. In the meantime Gov. Kellogg professes to be doing everything possible to prevent the transaction of important business. The Democratic members held a protracted secret caucus last night. They were addressed by a number of speakers and assured that they were sustained by the public sentiment of the North. Upon this assertion one or two weak-kneed members, who had previously half consented to a compromise with the Kellogg party, pledged themselves to remain out of the Legislature until Congress acted. Kellogg intimates that he can induce a large number of them to take their seats at once, but he refuses to state in what way he could accomplish it. There is no doubt that if he is sincere in his declaration he overestimates his power. Your correspondent is of the opinion that not more than three of the opposition could be induced to enter into any compromise with the dominant party.

OPPOSITION TO A NEW ELECTION.

It is a noteworthy fact that most of the Democratic leaders, in common with Gov. Kellogg and his friends, are opposed to a new election. To-day's *Picayune*, in a leading editorial on Butler's bill, speaks as follows:

"As far as we can judge from the telegraphic synopsis of its provisions, this measure is contrived, not as a measure of relief to the people of Louisiana, not as an agency for assuring a fair election, and an unequivocal expression of public opinion, but with the express design of perpetuating the existing usurpation by giving to it the sanction of United States law. The proposal to place election in the hands of the President is conclusive on this point. There could be nothing more shamelessly defiant of the public opinion of the country than the plan of bestowing legal power to construct a new Government upon the man who violated law in order to establish and maintain the Government which is ostensibly to be superseded."

During conversation with a number of prominent citizens, who take no active part in politics, they stated that a new election would be productive of harm, instead of good. All classes of people are opposed to Butler's bill, yet all join in looking to Congress for relief. They are unable to suggest, however, in what form such relief should come.

SHERIDAN AND THE BANDITTI.

HIS REPORT ON THE POLITICAL MURDERS SINCE 1868—THREE TO FOUR THOUSAND MEN MURDERED IN THE PARISHES—THE TERM "BANDITTI"—THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL'S EXPLANATION OF HIS USE OF IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—To-night Gen. Sheridan transmitted by telegraph to the Secretary of War his promised report in regard to the lawlessness which, he claims, exists in the State of Louisiana. He commences by the statement that since 1868 between three and four thousand men were murdered in the parishes because of the political views entertained by them. In proof of this he makes a detailed statement of murders which occurred in different districts, reciting a number of cases in which unarmed and defenseless negroes were shot down in cold blood by desperate white men. These incidents are introduced for the purpose of proving that a state of lawlessness exists in Louisiana, and that the lives of men attached to the Republican Party are not safe here. The General charges the White League with being responsible for most of the bloodshed and crime referred to. He denounces that organization in strong terms. The report is a calm, dispassionately written document. Many of the facts contained in it were evidently derived from the reports of the Congressional investigating committees who have from time to time visited the State. The telegraphic report is only the forerunner of a long and detailed statement of political murders which the General is now preparing, and which will be transmitted to the War Department in a few days.

THE "BANDITTI."

This evening, during a conversation had with Gen. Sheridan in relation to the dispatch in which he calls citizens of Louisiana banditti, your correspondent asked him if he did not think the term a harsh one. His reply was: "I do not suppose there is a sensible man in the State who really imagines that I meant that all the people were banditti." That particular phrase was used for a technical reason. In an opinion of the Bureau of Justice on the provisions in the Enforcement act, for the suppression of unlawful organizations or combinations, the terms "jayhawker" and "banditti" were employed. The White League was a secret military organization, in contradiction of both State and Federal laws. Its members, when they resorted to overt acts, were all liable to the penalties of the Enforcement act. The term "jayhawker" could not be used, for they (the Leagues) were not plunderers and robbers. He therefore had no choice but to use the word contained in the opinion referred to. It had been charged that there was or is a Black League; as yet he had seen no evidence of that fact. But if there were such an organization he would find it out, and whether these combinations be white or black they should not be tolerated. They were at the bottom of much of the trouble in this State. They engendered a spirit of lawlessness, and, in his opinion, no peaceful condition can be reached as long as they continue, nor until every species of business and social ostracism on account of political sentiments is broken down. In other sections of the country a man's political views did not affect him in business. This was was not true of Louisiana. Many of the best citizens had admitted this.

A POLITICAL RUMOR.

Late to-night it was rumored that a number of the Republican members of the Legislature had promised to attach themselves to the ranks of the opposition. The report could not be traced to any trustworthy source.

JUDGE DIBBLE'S PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

HIS VIEW REPUDIATED BY KELLOGG AND THE LEADING REPUBLICANS—THE LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS ONLY.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—The *Republican* says: "The somewhat remarkable letter of Judge Dibble, Assistant Attorney General, to Hon. Charles Foster, which was published in the Democratic papers of this city yesterday morning, was the subject of considerable comment during the day. We conversed with very few who took the view of the matter which is expressed by Mr. Dibble, and we feel authorized to say that the opinion is his individually, and is not held by the leading Republicans of the State. Gov. Kellogg most energetically disclaims any indorsement of the letter and states that Mr. Dibble published it in Democratic papers alone, without consulting him or the other leading Republicans, on the subject. His own views are in direct opposition to Mr. Dibble's on the status of the State Government."

THE DEMOCRATS' CALL UPON THE TROOPS.

The New-Orleans *Times*, a Democratic paper, in its issue of the 5th inst., says: "Mr. L. A. Wiltz, on reaching the State Capitol, found the building filled with Metropolitan policemen, and surrounded by troops, ostensibly present for the preservation of the public peace. When a stampede of members occurred, and the officers of the House were endeavoring to restore order, the Speaker discovered the Metropolitans jerking the members by the collars of their coats out of the Chamber, and a number of indignant citizens apparently on the point of resisting what they deemed an outrage. For a moment the situation was indeed critical. One act of violence, a pistol-shot, or a blow given, would have precipitated a conflict. Had the citizens and members, without even attempting resistance, endeavored to retreat, scores must have been injured in the crush. A single mistake on the part of the commanding officer, or a misapprehension of the situation, would have resulted in a scene of bloodshed unparalleled in our history. What, then, could he do but send for one whose authority all the opposing elements respect? It was the only measure which would have instantly restored tranquillity, and certainly all that remained to be done. The fact, however, remains apparent, that upon his first visit the military commander appeared as a conservator of the peace, not a disorganizer, and that no request then made of him interfered directly or indirectly, with the rights of any one."

For Gen. Sheridan's Report of Proceedings on the 4th inst., see Second Page.

TIMELY CAUTIONS.

From the Utica Morning Herald.

The Republican Party put down the rebellion, preserved the Union, and reconstructed the Southern States. To the negro it gave suffrage, and rights equal to those of his white neighbor. It accompanied this supreme gift with a guarantee that the negro should be protected in the exercise of these rights as long as the Republican Party remained in the possession of the power to frame and enforce the law. The Republican Party has no higher duty before it than the making good of that guarantee to the negro. Thus far it has never shrunk from that duty. We trust and believe that it will never shrink from it in the future. When the Ku-Klux organized for the avowed purpose of violently depriving the negro of his political rights, the Enforcement act was passed and enforced. The Ku-Klux organization was driven out of the land, not at the point of the bayonet, but by the equally effective decrees of courts of justice. If the White League continues its organization, and resorts to violence and intimidation toward the colored race, it must be treated in the same way. If the decrees of the law are ignored and set aside, then the army must must be employed to enforce them, but not otherwise. This duty the Republican Party must discharge to the letter, in spite of partisan clamor, undeterred by threat or violence.

This is one thing the Republican party must do. But there are some things which that party must not do—which that party cannot do even for the defense of the negro, even to secure a fancied preservation of the peace.

It must not violate the law. By that we mean it must not make a law unto itself to meet any emergency that may arise. It must never, under any provocation, overstep the well-defined limits of the Constitution. If it does this, no matter in how good a cause, it commits the very act for which it condemns the Democratic fire-eaters of the South. It sets them an example for their law-breakings. It demands certain things from them, while insisting upon license for itself. Instead of enforcing the preservation of the peace by such means, it thrusts provocation and justification into the hands of the law-breakers.

The Republican Party must not employ the United States Army to do the work which belongs to the law, the courts, and the Marshals. It must guard most sacredly the civil processes upon which rest all the frame-work of our Government. If it does otherwise, what right has it to complain that the White League arms itself in defiance of the law? It has set the example for that arming. Most of all, the Republican Party must not justify the use of the army in a manner wholly illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary. If it does this it will not be long before the whole work of reconstruction will come tumbling down about our heads, bringing ruin, strife, and chaos, undoing all the good work that has been so laboriously finished, carrying us back to a condition of things worse than that which preceded the war.

The Republican Party must not give countenance and support to bad men in office, in the Southern States. It must not stain its name by defending thieves and mischief plotters. It must not sustain such men, even for the purpose of keeping from power the men of another political party who add the crime of murder to the catalogue of their opponents. If it does this, it does not compel peace, it simply foments new disturbances. It gives cause for an indignation which vents itself invariably upon the head of the poor negro. It thus defeats the very object which the Republican Party is pledged to secure, viz.: the protection of the negro. The sins of corrupt Republican officials are atoned for in the blood of the enfranchised slave. When the Republican Party encourages such officials by its support, it is recreant to its trust to the negro. It is putting arms in the hands of his enemy. Kellogg, Packard, Casey, Pinchback, are all of them men after this type; men unfit for office; men whose very unfitness has done as much as anything to produce the unsettled condition of things in Louisiana. They have been sustained long enough. Our duty to the negro demands that we no longer countenance them as a party. Our duty to ourselves demands it. Our duty to our principles demands it. Our duty to our country demands it.

These are some of the things the Republican Party must not do in its efforts to discharge its duties to the negro. Otherwise it is guilty of acts, between which and those of which we complain in the Democrats, there is barely enough difference to make a decided distinction in our favor. Therefore, the Republican Party, as a party, must disavow the recent acts of its representatives in New-Orleans. It must refuse to take the responsibility for them. We warn certain of the Republican press in this State that they make a fatal error in justifying any extreme in Louisiana. If their advice is followed, they are digging a grave for the party whose interests they espouse. Public sentiment is more keenly aroused on this matter than has been the case in years. There is a singular unanimity of sentiment on the subject. The partisan is merged in the patriot. The patriot is filled with alarm for the future of his country, when he sees its Constitution utterly ignored, and the Capitol of a State invaded by the United States Army in defiance of the law.

Congress and the President must set the Republican Party right on this question. We can throw no stones until we ourselves are out of this glass house.

POST OFFICE CHANGES FOR LAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following Post Office changes have been ordered during the week ending Jan. 9, 1875:

New-England.—Offices established: East Concord, Essex County, Vt.; Noah W. Vilors, Postmaster. Plymouth Union, Windsor, Vt.; Alpheus N. Earle, Postmaster.

Discontinued: Amity, New-Haven, Conn.

Postmasters appointed: Mrs. Almena H. Buss, East Acworth, Sullivan County, N. H.; Giles Sowles, Alburgh Springs, Grand Isle County, Vt.; A. S. Howard, East Haven, Essex County, Vt.; George W. Stevens, East Pepperell, Middlesex County, Mass.; Richard Davis, Jr., Long Plain, Bristol County, Mass.; Jonathan Carter, North Wilmington, Middlesex County, Mass.; Evart McQueston, North Woburn, Middlesex County, Mass.; Mrs. Abbie A. Arnold, State Line, Berkshire County, Mass.; James Cranska, Grosvenor Dale, Windham County, Conn.; William G. Luther, Warwick Neck, Kent County, R. I.

New-York.—Offices established: Smith's Landing, Greene County; William Massino, Postmaster. Watervliet Centre, Albany County; James Pearce, Postmaster.

Postmasters Appointed—Philip Miller, Beach Ridge, Niagara County; George H. Humphrey, Burrat Hills, Saratoga County; Edward E. Brown, Castorland, Lewis County; William E. Proper, Cranberry Creek, Fulton County; Cornelius A. Davis, Dresden, Yates County; Harrison J. Parker, Eden, Erie County; Byron A. Davenport, French Creek, Chautauqua County; William S. Kelso, Harmony, Chautauqua County; Homer C. Markham, Lyons Falls, Lewis County; William H. Judd, Randolph Centre, Broome County; James J. Powell, Red Rock, Columbia County; Theodore B. Norris, Springville, Erie County; Norris J. Hammond, Wallace, Steuben County.

New-Jersey.—Established: Heislerville, Cumberland County, Ephraim P. Sharp, Postmaster.

Postmasters Appointed—S. M. Long, East Orange, Essex County; Amos W. Harrison, Livingston, Essex County.

Pennsylvania.—Discontinued: Burtville, Potter County, and Muney Bottom, Sullivan County.

Postmasters Appointed—Floyd F. Brandonville, Brandonville, Schuylkill County; Eliza A. McCalla, Castle Fin, York County; Robert Schall, Dale, Berks County; A. P. Blakeslie, Delano, Schuylkill County; Henry J. Fay, Donnally's Mills, Perry County; Merton Landon, East Canton, Bradford County; Charles M. Howell, Eckley, Luzerne County; John J. Basore, Fannettsburg, Franklin County; Elias Hennage, Fertig's, Venango County; R. J. Young, Greece City, Butler County; William H. Kitchen, Hughesville, Lycoming County; James F. Leggett, Iola, Columbia County; Joseph Drake, Jenningsville, Wyoming County; E. O. Stiles, Lime Hill, Bradford County; Daniel H. Koch, McKeansburg, Schuylkill County; C. C. Anthony, Mount Top, York County; R. C. Criswell, North Sewickley, Beaver County; John C. Kiser, Plainfield, Cumberland County; Daniel Halbecker, Rothsville, Lancaster County; Joshua Seiberling, Seiberlingville, Lehigh County; Francis E. Bush, Standing Stone, Bradford County; Charles L. Sheppard, Wells, Bradford County; W. T. Grimes, White Cottage, Greene County; John Martin, Willow Street, Lancaster County; George W. Fenstermacher, Zion's Grove, Schuylkill County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Martin Perkins, Airey's, Dorchester County; John H. Grove, Broad Run, Frederick County; George E. Callaway, Broad Creek, Queen Anne County; James W. Condon, Woodville, Frederick County.

A BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—Yesterday afternoon Thomas Francis Farrell, a boy three years old, was burned to death in his father's house, by his clothes catching fire from a stove where he had come to dry them after sliding.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

OPINIONS OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

GEN. HAWLEY WAITING FOR FURTHER INFORMATION—TO ORDER AN ELECTION HE THINKS AN EXTREME MEASURE—MR. KASSON THINKS THE TIME FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS HAS ARRIVED—JUDGE POLAND'S VIEWS—A NEW ELECTION THE BEST SOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Hawley was asked for an expression of his views on the recent occurrences at New-Orleans. He replied that he was waiting for the President's message, and the information that would be given in the documents accompanying it, and for the return of the members of the committee of the House, and for precise and complete evidence from whatever source derived, in order to make up his mind what action was necessary and best with reference to Louisiana affairs. He had not yet formed an opinion of the proper course to be pursued by Congress. He thought that to order a new election would be extreme action, which could not be lightly undertaken. In regard to the interference of troops, he wanted to know all the facts, to see the orders under which the military turned certain men out of the Legislature, to examine the law of the State, and to give full consideration to the whole subject before forming a precise opinion as to the legality of the action. He did not approve of the interference of the military in any event, for he would prefer that the Legislature should be organized illegally and fraudulently, than that there should have been any interference beyond what was necessary to keep the peace. The United States forces were sent to New-Orleans to restrain the people from conflict and forcible collision, and not to organize the Legislature. He disapproved the tone of Sheridan's dispatches, and thought neither his telegrams nor the replies should have been made public at present. Gen. Hawley spoke very temperately and thoughtfully of the situation, and seemed to be hopeful of a favorable and peaceful solution of the difficulties.

VIEWS OF MR. KASSON, OF IOWA.

Mr. Kasson said he had at present no general statement to make for publication. He would say, however, that those men who are at present silent are thinking quite as deeply upon the situation of affairs as any others. They were determined that they would not commit themselves to an opinion either in the approval or disapproval of recent acts until they had received full information. He was in hopes that the return of the committee would place before the country an accurate statement, and he was also waiting with much interest the message of the President. He was very much surprised at the names of two or three men attached to the call for a meeting in New-York, and he would be glad of an opportunity for expressing his views to them personally. He did not see how it was possible for them to commit themselves to the statements of the call on the strength of such contradictory evidence as has been furnished through the press dispatches. He was willing to say that he believed the time had come when Congress must take cognizance of the state of affairs in Louisiana, and that the questions involved must be definitely and finally settled on the basis of the rights and liberties of all, and the preservation of law and public order.

MR. POLAND, OF VERMONT.

Judge Poland, of Vermont, when asked to give a statement of his views concerning the situation in Louisiana, said that he was a member of one of the committees having Southern affairs in charge, and that he did not feel at liberty to express any opinion upon the recent occurrences, or to say whether the action of the Government was legal or otherwise. He was, however, willing to state his views as to what should be done by Congress. Two years ago when the proposal was made to have a new election in Louisiana, he was inclined to oppose it. He was in hopes that by leaving the people of the State to manage their affairs themselves, some peaceful end would be wrought out, without the interference of the Federal Government. He thought at that time that there was not sufficient reason for resorting to the extreme measure of a new election. He had wanted that there should be an end of reconstruction legislation, and thought that Congress ought not to reconstruct a State whenever the party had been beaten in an election. The existence now of any legal Government in the State was extremely doubtful, and certainly was not recognized by the mass of the people. He could see no other solution of the difficulties than by a new election, which should be conducted entirely by outside authority. In the management of the election both political organizations should share. It would then be necessary to send into the State sufficient force to guarantee to every citizen a free and safe exercise of the right to vote. The Government must see there was no intimidation practiced upon either side. The State Government chosen in a fair election, under the law of Congress, whether it should be Republican or Democratic, would have the moral support that no Government in Louisiana could otherwise have, and there would be sufficient authority for sustaining it, if it became necessary, with all the force of the Federal Government. He believed that the time had now come when Congress must take the affair in hand, and he could see no other solution for the difficulties that would be so good as a new election.

VIEWS OF A LOUISIANA CONGRESSMAN.

Congressman Sheldon, of Louisiana, has been in New-Orleans since the holiday adjournment of Congress, and has just returned to this city. He says there is no possibility of serious disturbances there, and he doubts if at any time since the commencement of the present fiasco greater troubles were impending there than would have followed a similar political excitement elsewhere. The Constitution of Louisiana provides for the election of one member of the House of Representatives from each parish, which would make that body consist of 108 members. The Returning Board had doubts as to the legality of the election in five districts, and declined to certify to the election of any of the contestants in those five districts, leaving that question to the action of the House itself. It was this disputed question which gave rise to the difficulty at the organization. Neither party had present on the 4th instant a quorum of members whose election was beyond dispute, and both were striving by finesse to secure the organization. The Democrats resorted to a trick, passed upon the claims of the five men of their party who were applying for seats, and thus secured a majority and set up Wiltz for Speaker. The Republicans, finding themselves outwitted, applied to Gov. Kellogg, who directed Gen. De Trobriand to interfere, with the results already known to the public. After Wiltz and his adherents retired from the State-house the Republicans proceeded to organize, admitted the five men of their party who claimed seats and to whose election the Returning Board refused to certify, and thus secured a quorum in the same manner adopted by their opponents. According to this statement of Mr. Sheldon both parties practiced the same irregularities in effecting an organization. Mr. Sheldon thinks that tranquillity can be secured in Louisiana only through a new election. The people do not care for Kellogg or McEnery, and neither of them possesses the confidence of his party. Kellogg is hated by the Democrats and secretly despised by the Republicans. The latter regard him as a man without physical or moral courage, and entirely unequal to the occasion. They say that had he boldly asserted himself, with the support he had from the Government, all trouble would have been avoided. They have come to regard him as imbecile, and would be glad to change, could they replace him with a Republican. McEnery is regarded by his party, though in a less degree, in the same light; while the Republicans believe his inauguration as executive would be followed by a massacre of their people, simply because he has not the qualities to command respect for and obedience to his authority. Mr. Sheldon has stated this popular estimate of his character to McEnery himself on the streets of New-Orleans. Of the military interference on the 4th inst., Mr. Sheldon would express no opinion. That is a disputed question, and he prefers to reserve his judgment.

VIEWS OF A LOUISIANA MEMBER ELECT OF THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Gen. Gibson, member elect to the Forty-fourth Congress from Louisiana, presents the following statement in a letter written to Congressman Beck: "The five members admitted to their seats after Mr. Wiltz had been elected temporary Speaker, and had sworn in all the members whose names were on the roll furnished by the Clerk, had not, it is true, been returned by the Returning Board, but they had been declared to have been elected by the lawful commissioners of election in their parishes. Their right to seats was not contested. Nobody at any time disputed their right to seats. The board took no action in the matter, but simply referred these parishes to the House of Representatives, not as contested nor as disputed parishes. All the board could do under the law creating it was to canvass and compile the election returns and reject or admit certain members. They did not reject nor admit them, yet declined to act. These five members were therefore rightfully in the House, and clearly entitled to their seats, which were not contested. They were not admitted until after all the members on the roll had been sworn in and qualified. Wiltz was elected permanent Speaker by 55 votes, two being cast for Hahn, and one blank, making fifty-eight present—two more than a quorum."

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES.

THE SENATE INCLINED TO SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT—SPEECHES BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—AN ARGUMENT AS TO THE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY—INDISPOSITION TO INCREASE THE EXCITEMENT BY TALKING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Neither caucus of the Republican Representatives yesterday took any important action concerning Louisiana matters. There was a good deal of talk in both caucuses, which, on the whole, was temperate and not very inharmonious. Both caucuses postponed any definite conclusions till after the reception of the President's Message, as was stated in the dispatch of last evening. The tone of the speeches in the Senate indicated a disposition generally prevailing among Republican Senators to uphold the action of the President, and to agree to the future support of the Kellogg Government. There were a good many ifs interposed to this conclusion by Senators who declined to commit themselves fully to any proposition until they had an authoritative statement of the facts.

THE HOUSE CAUCUS.

The speeches in the House caucus were much more moderate than had been anticipated, for there were predictions of some pretty plain, if not violent, talk in denunciation of the military interference. One of the most notable speeches of the evening was made by Judge E. R. Hoar. Mr. White, of Alabama, in the first place presented his plan for the settlement of Southern affairs generally, expressed in two bills that have been heretofore noted. Mr. White displayed a good deal of zeal in support of his proposed measures, and approved thoroughly the action of the President and the military authorities. Gen. Butler advocated his bill for a new election, and took occasion to recall to his fellow members the predictions that he had made in times past, and the manner in which they had been verified. According to Gen. Butler's account, if the views of Gen. Butler had been followed the present difficulties would never have arisen. Mr. Sypher, from Louisiana, is understood to have favored a new election, and to have been very severe in his denunciation of Kellogg and the Kellogg régime. Why Mr. Sypher should desert the party which has supported him in Louisiana is not quite clear, except it may be considered ominous of its approaching overthrow. Judge Hoar made a very manly and plain speech, which was received with applause. He thought that the Republicans in Congress should unite in sustaining the Administration in constitutional and legal actions. He declined to commit himself as to the constitutionality or legality of the military interference, but said that all ought to wait full and authoritative information before arriving at definite conclusions. He deprecated any such treatment of the subject in Congress, or by the newspapers that had taken such a course, as would tend to fan the flames and increase the excitement. He characterized the Sheridan dispatches as indiscreet and unwise, and indicated his thorough disapproval. Speaker Blaine was present at the caucus, but made no speech, probably preferring to wait till the time for final action. Gen. Garfield spoke briefly, and expressed regret that military interference had been used in connection with the organization of the Legislature.

AN AGREEMENT REGARDING MONDAY'S BUSINESS.

It was agreed that on Monday, after the morning hour, some appropriation bills should be taken up, or that the House should adjourn. This would cut off the attempts to make party capital and create excitement on either side by the offering of buncombe resolutions under a suspension of the rules. Fortunately, it will prevent the introduction of jobbing bills without unanimous consent. This agreement was not made to extend beyond to-morrow, and when the caucus meets again, if desirable, it will be possible to renew the same agreement for future Mondays during the session. It was very noticeable that most of the best men of the House had very little to say, and some of them did not speak because they thought that silence at this time was better than speech. When the time for action comes they will take their positions without hesitation. They hope, however, that no difficulty will divide the Republican majority, and the disposition on the part of all is to harmonize, conciliate, and unite, rather than to disrupt and break down. Much of the future depends upon the character and tone of the President's message. If his message should be confined to a statement of the case, or arguments without any expressions which would demand of Congress action approving or disapproving the use of military, there will be no obstacle in the way of united action to secure the future, which is deemed the best way to make any reparation that may be necessary for the past.

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENT—THE MEMBERS EYE-WITNESSES OF THE SCENES OF JAN. 4—SHERIDAN'S STATEMENT PROBABLY CONFIRMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The committee which has just returned from Louisiana, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter, hope to have their report ready to present to the full committee for publication on Tuesday. The evidence taken will cover about fifteen hundred manuscript pages, and cannot be ready for the printer for a week or ten days. The committee will endeavor to agree upon a statement of facts, but whether their views of the things necessary to be done will agree is in doubt. The committee were all present in the State House during the organization of the Legislature, and their personal statements will be the highest possible testimony as to what occurred on that occasion. The dispatch of Gen. Sheridan will be in the main corroborated, though the statements of the committee will be much more comprehensive and in detail. Some new disclosures as to the purpose of the Democrats in attempting to control the organization of the House will be made. The stories of the dishonesty of the officials will be confirmed. The committee will probably agree that the action of the Returning Board was fraudulent. The evidence is not conclusive regarding the practice of intimidation, but seems to show that neither party has a clear record in this respect.

JUDGE DIBBLE'S LETTER.

The Dibble letter made a deep impression here. Dibble is described as one of the few men of ability and courage on the Republican side. His letter will probably cause his displacement as Assistant District Attorney, for Field has been telegraphed to return to New-Orleans, and the letter of Dibble is denounced by Kellogg.

THE QUESTION OF A NEW ELECTION.

The situation is viewed far more calmly here, and excitement is abating. The spirit of dealing with the affairs in a purely judicial manner, dictated by law, right, and good public policy, rather than in a partisan method, is prevailing among Republicans. In the House the project of a new election is growing in favor, and if the Democrats should so vote, as is now thought somewhat probable, it would certainly be carried. The Senate is still strongly committed against it.

THE QUESTION IN THE CABINET.

THE REPORTED INHARMONY BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Jan 10.—The rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet on account of the policy of the Administration in regard to the Louisiana troubles are again repeated in well informed circles, and it was stated to-night that Secretary Fish had tendered his resignation to the President. The Secretary, however, denies the truth of the report, stating positively that he had not resigned, though as to what would take place he did not know. There seems to be every indication that at least three members of the Cabinet are not thoroughly in accord with the President on this troublesome question, and have intimated to him that they will resign. It is known that several prominent Republican Senators were in consultation with Secretary Fish to-day, and this fact has given rise to the rumor that an effort is being made to reconcile any differences which may have taken place between him and the President.

SPEAKERS AT THE MASS-MEETING.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the mass-meeting to be held this evening at the Cooper Union hall, have completed the preliminaries of the demonstration, all minor details being left in the hands of the subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Simon Sterne, William E. Dodge, Jr., and John A. Beall. Large display posters were extensively circulated in the City yesterday, announcing that the following-named gentlemen would positively address the meeting: William Cullen Bryant, James S. Thayer, William M. Evarts, William E. Dodge, Horatio Seymour, Edward Salomon, Francis Kernan, George Ticknor Curtis, Frederick A. Conkling, Richard Lathers, Abram S. Hewitt, and others. The majority of these gentlemen have signified their intention to be present. A limited number of platform tickets have been issued, and those holding them will be admitted to the hall through the Seventh street entrance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An accidental fire in a frame building at the corner of Congress avenue and Hallock street, New-Haven, Saturday night, caused a damage of $300 in James Quinn's barroom and $300 to the house, which is owned by Frank Craig. Quinn's family narrowly escaped suffocation.

The Western Hotel at Sacramento was destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. Three men perished in the flames. Others are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

A fire Saturday night at Treasure City, White Pine District, Nev., destroyed a number of buildings, mostly dwelling-houses. The loss is estimated at $40,000; no insurance.

LOCAL FIRES.

A defective heater in the three-story brownstone-front dwelling No. 112 West Thirty-second street, occupied as a residence by Samuel Benton, caused a fire yesterday which resulted in a damage to furniture of $300 and to building of $500. The loss on furniture was covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the German American Company, and the damage to the building, which is owned by Mrs. Sinclair Smith, of Orange, N. J., is also fully secured by insurance.

A fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed a barn on Lawrence street, Paterson; loss, $500. At 2:40 o'clock another fire broke out, damaging Adolphus Smead's house, on Market street, to the extent of $1,500. The mercury was six or eight degrees below zero. Some of the steam engines were frozen up, and the firemen suffered terribly.

The premises of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, No. 151 Broadway, were damaged $100 by fire yesterday morning, caused by a defective heater in the basement.

The frame building in J. & C. O'Neill's marble yard, No. 219 West Twenty-ninth street, was damaged $50 by fire yesterday.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

NO NEW MINISTRY CAN BE FORMED TILL THE ASSEMBLY DISPOSES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS—THE PRESENT MINISTRY REMAINS TILL THIS IS DONE.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Duke De Broglie has informed President MacMahon that he will not be able to organize a Ministry until the Assembly comes to a decision with regard to the Constitutional bills.

The President to-day communicated to the Council of Ministers the results of interviews had with various party leaders, and requested the present Ministers to remain in office until the Assembly comes to a vote on the Constitutional bills and a new Government is formed. All acceded to the request except M. Chabaud-LaTour, Minister of the Interior, who will probably be replaced by M. Grivart from the Department of Commerce.

It is hoped that the Army Bill will be disposed of in the Assembly by Tuesday or Wednesday, and that the consideration of the constitutional bills will immediately follow. The Ministers will take no part in the debate.

PROPOSITION TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY FROM MEMBERS OF THE LEFT.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The *Bien Public* says a proposal in favor of the dissolution of the Assembly has been numerously signed by members of all sections of the Left.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO'S DEPARTURE FROM BARCELONA FOR VALENCIA.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—King Alfonso has left Barcelona for Valencia, where he is expected Monday evening. Thence he goes direct to Madrid, and will arrive Tuesday.

THE CAPTAIN GENERALSHIP OF CUBA TENDERED TO COUNT VALMASEDA—HE REQUIRES 20,000 TROOPS, AND WILL PROPOSE A PLAN FOR EMANCIPATION.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The Council of Ministers have tendered to Count Valmaseda the office of Captain General of Cuba. Valmaseda will not accept the post unless he is granted a reinforcement of 20,000 men, which he deems indispensable for the effectual suppression of the insurrection. Should this be promised him he will go to Cuba, but before his departure will propose a plan for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the island.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE GUSTAV—THREATENED CHASTISEMENT OF THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 11—6 A. M.—The *Post's* Berlin special dispatch says a lively correspondence is in progress between the German and Spanish Governments in regard to the outrage by the Carlists on the German vessel Gustav. It is rumored that the German corvettes Victoria and Louisa have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to chastise the Carlists, if necessary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAM-SHIP ABBOTSFORD AT QUEENSTOWN—A SEVERE COLLISION WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10.—The steamer Abbotsford, reported on Jan. 7 returning disabled, was towed into this port to-day. It appears that she came into collision with the steamer Pennsylvania, of the American Line, hence for Philadelphia, and was badly damaged.

VENEZUELA.

A SEVERE BLOW GIVEN TO THE LAST REVOLUTION—TWO OF THE LEADERS IN PRISON.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—News from Venezuela to Dec. 20 has been received. The revolution in the interior had received a severe blow. The insurgent Generals Pulido and Alfaro Perez had been captured near Urica, and were in prison at Laguayra. President Guzman Blanco, with 17,000 men, was marching on Barsiquimento to attack Gen. Colina, who commands the remaining revolutionary forces. A complete triumph for the Government and the early re-establishment of peace was considered certain.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE TREATY WITH HAYTI CONCLUDED—DUTIES TO BE PAID IN GOLD AND SILVER.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Advices from San Domingo to Jan. 1 report that the treaty with Hayti has been ratified. In future all duties are to be paid three-quarters in gold and the balance in Government bonds.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LOSS OF STEAMER AND TWENTY-SIX LIVES.

LONDON, Jan. 11—6 A. M.—The steamer Kathleen Mary, from Odessa, for Falmouth, has been lost at sea, and twenty-six persons drowned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 10.—A terrible collision occurred on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad yesterday. Passenger train No. 6, bound east, ran into a freight train below Brocton, N. Y., smashing the engine and baggage car on the passenger train, and the caboose and several oil cars on the freight train. The engineer and fireman jumped, saving their lives. With the exception of several shocks no passengers were injured. The accident caused a delay of several hours.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP—VOORHEES WITHDRAWS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The *Sentinel* of to-morrow morning will contain a letter from Hon. D. W. Voorhees to Hon. B. F. Havens withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Senatorship.

VASQUEZ, THE BANDIT, FOUND GUILTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The trial of Vasquez, the noted bandit, ended yesterday, with a verdict of guilty. He is to be sentenced Jan. 23.

CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9.—There has been increasing business in print cloths during the past week, at firmer and somewhat improved prices, the market closing firm at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for standard and extra 64x64s. Sales of the week, 114,600 pieces.

INTERMENT OF COMMANDER CUSHING'S REMAINS.

The remains of the late Commander William B. Cushing, were removed from the vault in the Congressional Cemetery, in Washington, early on Friday morning last, and taken by train for final interment to Annapolis, Md., where they were received by Rear Admiral Rodgers and the officers of the Naval Academy, and a detachment of marines and sailors. They were conveyed to the Naval Academy Cemetery, and there buried in a grave adjoining those of Commander C. W. Flusser and Lieut. C. W. Preston, two of Cushing's intimate friends. The remains, in charge of six sailors as body bearers, were accompanied from Washington by Mrs. Cushing, widow of the deceased; Paymaster M. B. Cushing, Surgeon T. Hiland, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Cushing, and Mr. C. E. Joyce, of Washington.

THE WASHINGTON LOBBY.

QUESTIONABLE RAILROAD SCHEMES PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS.

WHAT MR. TOM SCOTT ASKS THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO DO—THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—OTHERS OF THE SAME CLASS—WHY THEY SHOULD NOT PASS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

During the past two or three weeks several well-known members of the Washington lobby have been actively engaged in assuring their acquaintances that the present session of Congress would be an exceedingly dull one, that no business of importance would be transacted, and that the legislation enacted would be of a simple and routine character. Upon former occasions these same gentlemen of "skilled talent" have made assertions similar to those which they are now making, and, contrary to their predictions, the Congressional sessions of which they then spoke were very exciting and important ones, many questionable bills were passed and in consequence the lobby reaped a rich harvest. When these facts are taken into consideration the very predictions to the contrary which are being so extensively circulated naturally lead to the conviction that during the next eight weeks Congress will be called upon to do many things which will benefit individuals, but be to the great and lasting disadvantage of the country at large. That the present Congress is in many respects a weak one has already to some extent been demonstrated. There can be no doubt that this weakness has increased since the elections, and for various reasons many of the legislators who go out of office on the 4th of March can, in the peculiar language of the lobby, be "easily fixed." Chief among these reasons is the fact that not a few Congressmen look upon the close of this session as the end of their political career. They are assured that they can never again hope for office, and they will therefore the more readily give way to influences which a year ago would have had no weight with them. Then, again, the present session will be a short and busy one, and in the confusion and bustle many wicked and dishonest schemes may be pushed through without attracting public attention. In addition to this it will be remembered that the acts of the session will not be immediately criticised by the people at the polls; the political complexion of the Lower House is about to undergo a complete change; and in years past it has not been unusual for the American people to blame one party for the sins committed by another. All these things have undoubtedly been taken into consideration by the men who buy and sell the votes of Representatives, and just now they are secretly engaged in a determined effort to make themselves rich by the crimes of those who should be above even the suspicion of wrong. Not only the corrupt members, however, but the innocent and confiding ones are to be approached and influenced. To do this, various means are employed. For instance, there are many good, easy men who are always anxious to know how their acts are regarded by the public, who are proud of being what they call "servants of the people," and who will vote for any measure which they believe is demanded by the country. Men of this character, and there are many of them in the present Congress, cannot be bought, but they are very easily influenced by those who they believe to be their friends. These honest but simple-minded gentlemen are approached by the adroit and smooth-tongued lobbyist with the assurance that the passage of such and such a bill will be of great benefit to the country, that the people demand it, and that they will greatly injure their reputation by refusing to give the measure their support. In corroboration of this, newspaper paragraphs favoring the scheme are placed upon the members' desks, they are met at every turn by something which leads to the belief that the measure is a good one, and at last being convinced in their own mind that they are doing right they vote for an objectionable bill, and some rascally member of the lobby pockets $5,000 or $10,000, pretending that it cost that sum to secure their votes.

SCHEMES THAT ARE NOW BEING PRESSED.

To the casual observer there seems to be no good reason why this session should not be a dull and unimportant one as has been predicted by those who are interested in drawing public attention away form Washington; but to those who inquire more closely into the matter there is every indication that within a few days, or weeks at the most, Congress will be called upon to pass a number of railroad jobs of great magnitude and of a most corrupt character. Most of these railroad bills are now pending before Congress, having been introduced during the past year. Some of them provide in a roundabout and obscure way, that large subsidies shall be paid by the United States Government to their managers. Most of them ask the Government to guarantee the payment of the interest on their bonds. In round numbers their bonds will amount to upward of two hundred and fifty million dollars, bearing an annual interest of not less than twelve million, which would amount in forty years to the startling sum of about four hundred and eighty million dollars. As occasion requires, your correspondent will give the title and explain the extent of all these schemes. For the present it is only necessary to draw attention to their general character, and to state that chief among them is the bill which provides that the interest on something like $240,000,000 of the bonds of the Texas Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads shall be guaranteed by the Government. These roads, it is perhaps unnecessary to state, are controlled by Thomas A. Scott and A. Pierce, Jr. There can be no doubt that every known influence which can be exerted by money and a skillful lobby will be brought to bear in favor of this bill. At the same time Mr. Scott alleges that he will not employ any undue means to secure the passage of his gigantic scheme, and a Washington newspaper, whose editor has frequently been accused of corrupt practices, states in its issue of to-day that "as soon as Congress reassembles, Col. Tom Scott will doubtless press his Texas and Pacific Railroad bill. Powerful but entirely legitimate influences and resources will be brought to bear to secure the Government aid desired, which is not in the form of a subsidy, but simply a guarantee of the interest on the bonds of the company required to be issued at a certain amount per mile." If "entirely legitimate" means only are to be employed by Messrs. Scott and Pierce, their bill will not pass the present Congress. This assertion is made upon the authority of some of the best-known men here. To-day a gentleman, who holds one of the highest positions in the land, said to your correspondent: "Scott's bill can never pass unless money is freely used." This opinion is generally entertained by all classes of people here, and there is every reason to believe that it is a correct one. During the past week Tom Pierce, Gen. E. M. Dodge, "Credit Mobilier" Hays, and several others of the same class, were in Washington, and are known to have had long consultations with Mr. Scott. When these men come to Washington in the interest of a railroad bill, it does not sound well for an organ of the lobby to state that the measure will be supported by none but "entirely legitimate influences."

WHY THE TEXAS-PACIFIC BILL SHOULD NOT PASS.

As already stated, Tom Scott's bill calls upon the Government to guarantee the payment of the interest on bonds amounting to about $240,000,000. The friends of the measure contend that this is a simple guarantee, and that the Government will never be one penny out of pocket by the transaction. No doubt the same thing would have been said in the case of the Kansas Pacific Road, the bonds of which were nearly all disposed of in the German market. Yet, this company has not paid its creditors one cent of interest for upward of a year, hundreds of families have been rendered paupers by its failure to do so, and in the Province of Hanover American securities of all kinds are a drug in the market. All over Germany, indeed, much difficulty is found in disposing of American paper. The credit of the Government has been weakened by just such men as are now asking for the passage of the bills referred to above. If the Kansas Pacific Company, and others of the same class, were unable to pay the interest on their securities, is there not good reason to suppose that the Texas Pacific Company will be equally unsuccessful? Both roads commence nowhere, end nowhere, and run through a country which in the natural course of things will be little better than a wilderness for the next generation. But, says Mr. Scott and his friends, even if the Government is called upon to pay the interest, the country derives benefit from the road. Now the question arises, can the Government afford to go into railroad speculations, and would it not be disastrous to American credit abroad to increase the national debt in the way proposed by Mr. Scott? But there is another serious objection to urge against the passage of this bill. It will perpetuate a most dangerous precedent, already to some extent established in the case of the Central Pacific roads. If the Government guarantees the payment of the interest of two or three roads, why should not half the railway companies and steam-ship lines in the country demand the same guarantee? It is a well-known fact that the Secretary of the Treasury finds great difficulty in negotiating the new Government loan, the Customs duties and Government receipts generally are falling off, it is found necessary to ask legislation to increase the revenues that current expenses may be met, and a general stagnation of business prevails all over the Union. These are a few of the reasons which should prevent Congress from increasing the national debt by passing Tom Scott's railroad bill.

SUFFERING AT SEA.

SAVED FROM THE LA PLATA—THREE DAYS ON A RAFT IN THE BAY OF BISCAY—A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The boatswain (Henry Lamont) and the quarter-master (John Hooper) of the late steam-ship La Plata, who were picked up on a raft at sea three days after the steamer foundered in the Bay of Biscay, and were taken to Gibraltar, arrived at Southampton Dec. 24, in the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship Cathay, which brought them home from that port, where they had meantime been inmates of the Civil Hospital. We take the following narrative of the sufferings endured by the two poor fellows, and their narrow escape from death, from the Gibraltar *Chronicle* of the 16th ult.:

"A remarkable episode in the story of the last frightful disaster at sea—the foundering of the La Plata—is the rescue, after drifting about for three days on the ocean, of Henry Lamont, boatswain, and John Hooper, a quartermaster of the ship. The readers of the *Chronicle* will have seen in the issue of the 9th of December that these poor fellows were landed here on the 9th from the Dutch schooner Wilhelm Benklezoon; but their escape was so extraordinary that an account of it, taken from their own lips, cannot fail to be deeply interesting.

On Sunday morning, the 29th, when it became evident that the La Plata must founder, the fires being extinguished and the water rapidly rising in the hold, two of the life-boats on deck, one on the port and the other on the starboard side were manned by some of the officers and crew, in the expectation that when the ship sank beneath them the boats would be left floating—this was really the case with one of the boats—but just as the ship was on the point of sinking a heavy sea washed over her, broke up the other boat, in which fifteen men, including Lamont and Hooper, were sitting, and washed the whole of the boat's crew overboard. Lamont and Hooper had just risen to the surface when the ship took her final plunge, and they were drawn down again by the suction. On coming up the second time, they saw floating close to them the damaged air-raft, which they contrived to get hold of. This raft was made of compartments filled with air, and joined by a canvas band, forming a seat. Seated on this band, they were in a sort of trough, and the water came up to their waists, their bodies below the waist getting gradually benumbed. Their only hope of escaping a lingering death lay in their being observed by some passing ship, and this chance seemed small indeed; for to any ship not passing quite close they would have been a tiny, dark speck on the water, invisible unless when just on the crest of a wave, and then only visible by the aid of a telescope. The sea was continually washing over them, and, unless they had been men of strong vitality and sound physique they could hardly have lived through the three days until their final rescue. During the Sunday, the first day of their suffering, their anxious eyes could only discover one passing ship, and she passed much too far off to see them. On Monday there was a strong breeze and a nasty sea, but the weather was fine. Several ships passed at a distance. These they could plainly see, but by none of them could they hope to be seen. Tuesday was calm during the greater part of the day, and their hopes of safety were raised by seeing a three-masted schooner which passed within half a mile of them. They shouted with all their might, and thought they must be heard, but the schooner sailed on. The cry of distress was not heard nor the dark speck on the water observed. Toward Tuesday evening the breeze freshened, and it continued to blow hard during the night. The men were exhausted, and in the conflict between wearied nature and hopes of life, they sank into a state between sleeping and waking, dozing for a minute of two, and then suddenly starting again into consciousness. About 4 on Wednesday morning the one who was in his waking moment saw through the darkness the loom of a vessel bearing down upon them, and immediately roused his companion. The vessel rapidly approached and came within 100 yards of them. With all the strength that was left to them they uttered their cry for assistance, and after a few seconds' interval, a bright light told that their cry had been heard and was answered. For two hours the light burned like a beacon of safety before their eyes, but just before dawn it disappeared, and when day broke no ship was anywhere to be seen. Hope was fast giving way to despair when, about two hours after daylight, the missing vessel bore down toward them. This was the Dutch schooner Wilhelm Benklezoon. The master, when he heard the cry of distress, had immediately brought his ship-to, and lay-to till the morning. In the meantime the shipwrecked men on the air raft had drifted to leeward. When the master of the Wilhelm Benklezoon found at daybreak that nothing could be seen, he conjectured from the force and direction of the wind the point to which any floating wreck or boat would have drifted, and bore down in that direction. But the sea was running so high that the master of the little schooner dared neither to lower a boat nor bring his vessel alongside the raft. He feared in the first case that he should uselessly sacrifice his own men without rescuing the others, and in the latter case his vessel would swamp the raft. He therefore beckoned to the two men to quit the raft and swim to the schooner. Thoroughly exhausted by their three days' exposure, they mistrusted their powers of swimming even this short distance, but it was their only hope. Lamont, the boatswain, first made the attempt, and succeeded in getting alongside. Meantime the schooner and raft had again separated, and the schooner made another tack to give Hooper a chance. He was still more exhausted than Lamont, but, thinking it was no worse to be drowned between the raft and the ship than be left to perish on the raft, he made the desperate effort and struck out for the schooner. When he got alongside his hands were too benumbed even to clutch the rope which was held out to him, and he took it between his teeth. The little schooner was low in the water, and some of the crew, leaning over and watching their opportunity, caught him by the hands and so pulled him on board.

They were unable to stand and almost dead from exposure and weakness from want of food, for it was then close upon noon on Wednesday, and they had eaten nothing since the previous Saturday evening. But they were brought round by the kindness of Capt. Dorp and his crew, which could not be exceeded. The sailors gave up their berths to the shipwrecked men, and nothing was left undone that could add to their comfort. Since their arrival here, Lamont and Hooper have been under treatment in the Civil Hospital, and, although still suffering from partial numbness and shooting pains in their legs, from prolonged immersion in the sea, are sufficiently recovered to proceed to England in the packet expected to-day.

Lamont is married and Hooper is a widower. Their names appeared among those who perished, and they will be welcomed by their families like men restored miraculously to life. Although four days without food they felt nothing beyond the weakness of exhaustion, and suffered from neither hunger nor thirst. Neither did they feel pain from their long immersion in salt water, sensation of all kinds having been succeeded by perfect numbness. The records of maritime disaster probably contain few cases like this. We often read of dreadful suffering from exposure in open boats, but in the present instance the men were drifting about for three days immersed in the very sea itself, and looking death steadily in the face. The conduct of the master of the Dutch schooner is beyond all praise, and it is to be hoped will meet some special reward."

ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

SEEING THE MAIL STEAMER OFF FOR SANTANDER.

STORMY WEATHER—THE MOUNTAIN ROADS BLOCKED—FROM HENDAYE TO ST. JEAN DE LUZ—SCENES AT THE INN—START OF THE MAIL STEAMER FOR SANTANDER—THE ROAD THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, BAY OF BISCAY,
Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

Hendaye is quite a centre for Carlist as well as for Republican news so long as the couriers who leave the Carlist head-quarters and the Republican town of St. Sebastian daily are able to travel. But when the weather is so bad that in some of the mountain passes there is hardly any sign of a road left, the site of what was once a mule path being now nothing more than a mountain torrent, while in other places the snow is lying several feet deep, it is hardly a matter of surprise that the messengers sent from the different military posts have not arrived for more than a week, and consequently little or no news is to hand. Hendaye has thus been cut off from communication with Spain, especially with the part of the country in the occupation of the Carlists, as completely as if the little town were hundreds of miles away from the scene of operations. This being the state of affairs three days since at the French frontier town, it was no longer a proper place of residence for a correspondent, and therefore I availed myself of the opportunity offered me by the United States officer whose name I mentioned in a former letter, and who is on his way to Madrid with dispatches, to accompany him as far as Vera, on his way to Estella, he having made up his mind to go through the Carlist lines to Logroño, and thence to the Spanish capital, instead of waiting in this neighborhood until the storm—which had continued for ten days—should have sufficiently abated to allow the steamer to leave Socoa for Santander.

A JOURNEY FROM HENDAYE.

Before he could reach Madrid there were two enemies to be overcome, for the wind prevented a passage by sea, while the snow formed a strong barrier by land. Of the two obstacles the latter seemed the least formidable, and as it was raining hard when we left Hendaye for Bayonne on Wendesday evening, there seemed some probability that the coach for Elizondo, on the road to Estella, would be able to get over the mountains. Later on, however, the weather changed, and the rain turned into snow, so that on reaching Bayonne we were informed that not only would there be no coach the next morning, but there was no probability of the road being open for some days to come. The only thing to be done was to wait at Bayonne until the weather cleared up, or to go to St. Jean de Luz, and stay there until the boat could put out from Socoa, a little village about three miles distant from the town mentioned. It is from this place that all the mails are sent to Madrid; but as Socoa is but a small affair, with only a little posada in it, and there are one or two good hotels at St. Jean de Luz, it is at the latter place the passengers await the departure of the steamer. As there seemed some signs of the wind being less violent, although the snow continued, we left last night for St. Jean de Luz, upon the chance of the steamer being able to leave in the morning, and in this we were not disappointed. We put up at the Hotel de France, a very comfortable hostelry, just as the *table d'hote* was on, and found about thirty people seated at dinner. All these guests, with the exception of myself, were intending to leave for St. Sebastian, Santander, or Madrid as soon as the boat could get away, and many of them had been there for more than a week. Toward midnight the sea had become comparatively calm, and a dispatch arrived to say that, "weather permitting," the steamer would start at 6 o'clock next morning. I decided to remain for the night at St. Jean de Luz, and go down to see the steamer off in the morning. It was over a week since a boat had left, and there were ten days' mails stowed away in the place. Three large rooms had been filled with these mails, and a fourth was to be commenced in the morning unless they could be sent off.

AN EARLY MORNING START—MEETING AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

It is not a pleasant thing to turn out of a warm bed at 4 o'clock on a cold Winter's morning, but there was no help for it, and at 4:30 A. M. we were seated at the breakfast table discussing *café au lait* and egg *a la coque*. Among the passengers I noticed the *commandante* of Fontarabia, who had been my jailor when I was in that town. At first he did not seem inclined to recognize me, but, as he had behaved very kindly to us, I felt bound to go up and offer my hand, which he took in both of his and shook heartily, and then made a few remarks about general topics, without in any way alluding to the imprisonment affair. No matter what may be said about the failings of Spaniards, one thing is certain, that it is almost impossible for a member of a good Spanish family to behave otherwise than as a gentleman. The coaches were to start for Socoa at 5 o'clock, and there was a great scene of confusion in the hall of the hotel, where a perfect mountain of luggage was piled up in readiness for packing upon the tops of the carriages waiting outside. There was but one lady passenger, a very pretty Spanish woman, with the dark hair and sparkling black eyes characteristic of her race. The male passengers were running here and there looking after their baggage, and four or five were trying to pay their bills at once, much to the discomfiture of the old landlady, who was very much bothered by having to give change to several people at the same time. Everybody was busy except a couple of Spanish officers who were parading the front of the house calmly smoking their cigarettes. Little by little the heap of luggage was reduced in size, until, at a few minutes before five, the six coaches waiting outside were completely loaded, and all was ready for the start. Then came the rush for places, each one thinking more about himself than he did about his fellow passengers, a mode of proceeding which, although rude and inconsiderate, is almost universal on such occasions. On looking for my friend, Gen. Reno, I found him in argument with one of the *cocheros* about the disposal of his dispatch bag. His feverish anxiety for the safety of this concern must have caused him many a sleepless night since he left New-York, if I may judge by what little I saw of it. Nearly every vehicle to let in St. Jean de Luz had been hired to take the sacks of correspondence down to Socoa, and a long line of carts had started at midnight. Usually there are not more than three or four passengers for the steamer at this time of year, and to convey thirty down to the wharf by 6 o'clock had necessitated the employment of coaches that had plied between St. Jean de Luz and various parts of Spain in happier days. With squeezing there was just room for six passengers in each vehicle, and I found myself wedged up in a coach with five other occupants, immediately opposite to the lady passenger I have already mentioned. It so happened that she was remarkably tall, and, as a natural consequence, there was not enough room for us as we sat facing each other, and all along the coach, which was very narrow, the legs of the voyagers were dovetailed together, so that the doubts we experienced as to whether we should ever be able to get out were only equaled by the surprise we felt that we had ever been able to get in. Punctually at 5 o'clock, with the jingling of the bells hanging around the necks of the horses and mules, the cracking of whips, and the shouts of the drivers, we started out into the black darkness. The drive from St. Jean de Luz might have been very picturesque, or it might not; I had no opportunity at that time of judging. All we could see in the darkness was that the road led for some distance through long avenues of trees, seldom in a direct line for many yards together. We happened to be in the leading coach, and it was rather a pretty sight watching the lamps of the other carriages as they flitted in and out among the trees behind us, looking like huge fire-flies. The hour's journey called to mind night traveling in the East, with the lamps behind us representing the fire-flies, and the tinkling bells of the horses taking the place of the constant chirping of insects, which is always heard at night in tropical climates. We reached Socoa in good time, and my fellow-passengers were, without doubt, very pleased to find that old Neptune was no longer bearing so ruffled a countenance, and that there was every indication of the fourteen hours' passage to Santander being a tolerably smooth one. The boat was ready to start as soon as her passengers were on board. The mails were safely lodged in the hold, and, together with a consignment of goods for different parts of Spain, formed the cargo. Among the provisions leaving by this steamer were numerous cases for the garrison at St. Sebastian, which has run short of provisions during the bad weather, as no ships could come in and the passages by land had been cut off by the Carlists.

SCENE AT THE POSADA.

Bidding my friend *bon voyage*, I started for the little *posada*, to make arrangements with one of the drivers of the coaches, which were returning at daybreak, to take me back to St. Jean de Luz. There was a large company assembled at the little inn, consisting of the drivers of the various conveyances which had brought the passengers and mails. Go where you will into any one of these *posadas* the last comer is always offered a place near the fire, even if the previous occupant has to go to the other end of the room before he can find another seat. It was so on this occasion, and I was not sorry to avail myself of the offer, as it was bitterly cold outside. There was plenty of competition as to who should secure the passenger thus unexpectedly turning up, and I found no difficulty in making a bargain for the return journey for a franc, one of the cheapest rides I have ever had in France. The *posada* consisted of one large room with a stone floor and a small court-yard at the back. The furniture was meagre, there being nothing but half a dozen long forms, together with a sort of shelf raised a couple of feet from the ground at one end of the apartment, which served as a bed for the whole of the family at night, and as a large seat during the daytime. It wanted at least one hour to daybreak, and I decided, in spite of the strong smell of the stable which pervaded the place, to remain there until the coach started. The *cocheros* were busy drinking coffee and small glasses of *aguardiente*—a coarse Spanish brandy. The stock of glasses and coffee-bowls having run short, about half a dozen, had to do duty all round, there being no stop made for rinsing them between drinks. It was a sort of red-letter day for the regular inmates of the house, because a pig had been killed that morning, and shortly after I entered a procession passed through the room, headed by the proprietor carrying a couple of lanterns. Then followed the body of the unfortunate pig, which was tied together by the legs and slung upon a pole carried on the shoulders of a couple of the younger members of the family. Three or four children brought up the rear, each carrying a handful of tow. The body of the pig was deposited about half-way across the road leading past the entrance to the *posada*, and the work of singeing immediately commenced. It was still quite dark, and some half-dozen lanterns were placed at intervals round the dead pig, forming a sort of magic circle, inside of which none of the spectators ventured. The proprietor of the house alone entered this circle, and set to work singeing the hair off the animal, the operation being performed with handfuls of lighted tow. In about a quarter of an hour poor piggy was as black as a coal, and then the children commenced scraping the singed hair away from the carcase. The strong smell of burned hair and roast pork was bad enough outside, but it was still worse in the posada, where it was mingled with a multiplicity of other smells, which rendered the atmosphere unbearable for any one but a Basque or a Spaniard, and I therefore took refuge in the diligence, waiting patiently until daybreak, when our return trip was to commence. It was not long before the time arrived, and we drove off along the road back to St. Jean de Luz.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

There seemed now some prospect that the unfavorable weather, which has been prevalent for a fortnight in this neighborhood, was really about to change. The morning was clear and frosty, and the sun was just beginning to peep over the snow-capped crest of one of the largest mountains forming the range of the Basses Pyrenees. Darkness no longer prevented me from seeing the nature of the country through which we were traveling; and it was indeed a pleasing sight, rendered the more enjoyable because of the early hour of the morning, when breathing the crisp, fresh air seems to have a much more exhilarating effect than it has later on in the day. The road was very serpentine in its character; now turning sharply off to the right, to go back again almost immediately afterward with as sharp a turn in the other direction. To the left lay the Bay of Biscay, no longer stormy and turbulent, but shining peacefully as a lake in the morning sun. Immediately behind, and to the right, lay the grand old Pyrenees, clothed in a mantle of snow which reached almost down to the level of the green plain through which we were traveling. Not a sound was to be heard, except the tinkling of the horses' bells and the crowing of cocks. Occasionally we passed a cart, with its yoke of oxen fastened together by their heads with a lot of raw hemp, which made them bear some resemblance to an English barrister with his wig. This head-dress at once attracts the attention of the stranger, together with the peculiar habit the drivers have here of covering the bodies of their oxen with a piece of linen, as if they were arrayed in night-dresses. Poor brutes! they have a hard time of it, for this binding of the heads together converts two bullocks into a sort of living machine, as each one is entirely dependent upon the movements of the other, and is guided by a prick in the ribs with the goad which the driver carries. This continual goading causes constant sores, and if the poor animals were only in England or New-York, some one of the numerous members of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" would surely interfere. After a drive of three-quarters of an hour, we reached the Hotel de France, which was entirely deserted, and presented a most melancholy appearance, in comparison to what it did three hours previously. The luggage porter was fast asleep in the hall, and no wonder, for he must have been up at a very early hour this morning. Later on in the day I decided to walk to Hendaye over the mountains, as there seemed every probability of the weather continuing fine.

A BOLD LARCENY.

On the 2d of January Frank Gilmore entered the clothing-store of Robert Englemann, No. 143 Waverley place, and pretended to be desirous of ordering a pair of pantaloons. While looking over the goods, a stranger entered and after lifting up several bundles of cloth worth $60, placed them on Gilmore's arm, and the two worthies at once ran away. They both made their escape, and Gilmore was only arrested yesterday. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer by Justice Otterbourg at Jefferson Market Police Court.

CHRISTIANITY AND MORALS.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR EDUCATION.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF SERMONS IN CHRIST CHURCH—AN EDUCATED PEOPLE LIKE REFINED ORE—INCREASED INTEREST IN GENERAL CULTURE—A HIGHER STANDARD NEEDED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SEVERE STRICTURES ON THE CATHOLICS.

The first of a series of sermons upon Christianity and social morals, arranged by the Association of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was delivered last evening in Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, by Rev. Dr. Edwin Harwood, of New-Haven. His subject was "Religious and Secular Education." He said that the education of a nation exercised a vast influence in shaping the national life, its principles, and its tastes. A nation steeped in ignorance without the light of public intelligence is behind in the great march of intellectual progress. Spain can never equal Germany; Brazil can never rival the United States. The difference between the native ore as it comes from the mine, compared with what it can be made by a process of refining, is not greater than the difference between nations with and without education. The crude ore possesses a value, but refinement was necessary in order to make it current at the mint.

The interest in this matter of education grows wonderfully in the present day, especially in our own country. It might startle them to be told that in 1871 the benefactions from private citizens in the United States to educational institutions reached the sum of $8,500,000. Of course this did not include the school tax, which was the one tax that all classes, in the country paid cheerfully. The public schools were keeping pace everywhere with the increase of population; and wheresoever a nation is seen conscious of its own strength—as Germany, England, and this country—hopeful for its future, it would be observed that a keen sense of the responsibility and affectionate care for public institutions would be found to exist, because it was well understood by such nations that knowledge is the only true source of power.

The importance of education for the American people was recognized very early in our history. Washington and his associates well knew that no country could be glorious without virtue and intelligence. Additional weight was given to these considerations by the heterogeneous character of the religions of the country. There were, in the United States, various denominations whose mother tongue was the English language. There were Romanists of the most ultramontane complexion who can speak no other language. The nation was composed of the representatives of various nationalities—French, Germans, Irish, and Italians—and they had of course their own tastes, and practices, and habits of life. There were, in this country, nearly eighteen millions of inhabitants of Anglo-Saxon and German origin, whom he would refer to as the Germanic people. There were more than ten million Celts, or Irish, and over ten millions belonging to the Latin races, including the French, Spaniards, and Italians. All these different nationalities, with their vast differences of tastes and antagonisms, parted with little of their previous habits and prejudices after coming among us. And these millions constituted the government of the land. Theologically and practically they are the source of political power. These diversely-constituted millions make and unmake our executive rulers and Legislatures. And what can be expected of them, or what hope is there for the country, unless special labor is devoted to their education, and unless they are characterized by virtue and intelligence? The last thing that perishes in men is the race trait. The Germanic, the Latin, the Irish, and other races differ from each other, each living apart from the other, and having different religions and social ideas, different customs in trade and commerce, and different standards in life. And yet how were they to be all united as one race? No doubt their differences and antagonisms would disappear in the long run. It might be, too, that the coming American will be the flower of modern men. In the main, however, he said, our race was in the ascendant. The country bears the marks of our race-trait. Our principles are closely related to those of the great nation from which we sprung. The principle of self-government was the principle that limited the power of the State. Our system of public education was the principle of the average American citizen. But the subject of religion necessarily enters into education of whatever kind it may be, because every father of a family desires to see those intrusted to his care grow up in the practice of religion. But there are also to be found in the country fanatical infidels who hate that their children should hear the name of God, or that they should be taught a reverence for the things of God. When the common school system was set in motion it was generally understood that the schools should be conducted upon certain religious ideas, that a few simple precepts of the Christian religion should be inculcated. It was understood at the same time that nothing sectarian should be taught in the schools. But within the last twenty or twenty-five years we have drifted away from this harmony and simplicity. We have drifted away from the old religious Protestant feeling upon which all the institutions of the country were founded. The ten millions of the Latin race, with their children, brought with them their household gods and their old faith, and, having ideas under the functions of a state different from our ideas, they had exercised a vast power in a political and ecclesiastical point of view. And so with the Celtic race. The public schools established by Protestants, and, he might add, by native-born American citizens, did not please them or their priesthood, and they had changed the tone of the school system, for, unfortunately, our politicians were too easily influenced. They had not the moral courage to say to them, "Here, gentlemen, are our schools; you may send your children to them if you will, but, after all, we are a Protestant country, and we mean to keep it so." But they had done nothing of the sort; they had yielded to their demand. While England through her statesmen, be it said to their credit, is saying to-day to the large Catholic population of the Empire that England means to be Protestant, while Bismarck is waging war with the Papacy, the hostility of Catholics in this country was shown to the public schools here, not as citizens but as Catholics. Meanwhile the country was deploring the absence of genius in the administration of the public affairs of the nation. The adherents of the Papacy had taken hold of our organic law, and claim that they are deprived of their rights under the Constitution. When religion is practiced in the public schools, and when the Scriptures are read the Roman Catholics claim that it violates their conscience to take part in this heretical practice. When the Constitution of the United States was established, no man could foresee what our population would be in seventy or eighty years, and even if it could have been foreseen, the dilemma, which has since arisen could not, perhaps, have been avoided. Romanism had attacked the school system, and had taken away from them every vestige of Christianity, and children, many of whom come from ill-regulated homes, and some from vicious associations, learn a little grammar, writing, and such things, but the teacher was silent about God, and the name of Christ was not mentioned. The Ten Commandments and the duties they enforce were studiously avoided.

Referring to the high schools, he said that the public requirements of the country demanded a higher standard of education than was taught in the public schools. In these schools history was taught, and it was a most important branch of knowledge. But now could history be taught without some reference to ecclesiastical history. And what could be taught respecting sundry Popes—the Pope of the tenth century for example—that would not offend Roman Catholics; or about the Reformation or the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, or the edict of Nantes? And then there was something to be said about the church policy of Philip II. in Spain. Thus it was discovered that history must not be taught in the public schools. To unfold the great history of European life must be forbidden lest Roman Catholic consciences should be offended. They might be sure that the Roman Catholic clergy weighed all these considerations in Europe as well as in this country. It was only the other day that Archbishop Manning stated that he was not willing to allow Catholic young men to be students in the English universities. This was the actual state of the case.

Dr. Harwood then reviewed the system of catechetical instruction adopted by Catholics, and observed that this system of drilling availed but little if the heart of the child was not touched. He would ask, then, were they to go on forever imitating the errors of their fathers? Let it not be said our knowledge has been of no avail to us, and that we did not know how to use it. There was a change made in the public school system, and there was grave danger to be apprehended from the results of that change. He concluded by dwelling at some length upon the necessity of inculcating the precepts and doctrines of the Christian religion upon the minds of children within the family circle. By the influence of a pure Christian house, and of schools and colleges in which the principles of Christianity were taught, a glorious future would be opened for the country, which to-day needed purification. The tone of commercial morality needed to be improved, and a higher standard of public virtue was much needed in all the affairs of the nation.

A DARING BURGLARY.

Mr. William Hastings, one of the oldest and best-known sporting men in the City, keeps a wholesale liquor store at No. 218 Centre street. On Saturday morning he received from his bonded warehouse two casks of the best Gautier brandy and seven cases of imported Martell brandy and Dunville whisky, in all of the value of $450. At 5:30 o'clock on Saturday evening Mr. Hastings turned down the gas in his store, locked the door, and left, intending to return in an hour or so. At 5:45 o'clock four men drove up to the door in a wagon. One of the men jumped out of the wagon, forced open the store door with a jimmy, and the gang then entered the store, rolled out the two casks of brandy and the seven cases of liquor, placed them in the wagon, and drove away. The robbery was reported to the Fourteenth Precinct Police and the Central Office detectives. Mr. Hastings offers a reward of $100 for the conviction of the burglars.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT ON THE EVENTS OF THE 4TH INST.

GENERAL ANTICIPATION OF BLOODSHED—PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PRESERVE THE PEACE—SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE DEMOCRATS FIRST CALL FOR THE TROOPS.

From the Times of Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following official dispatch was received here late last night:

HEAD-QUARTERS
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here in the organization of the State Legislature of Jan. 4, 1875. I was not in command of this military department until 9 o'clock at night on the 4th inst, but I fully indorse, and am willing to be held responsible for acts of the military as conservators of the public peace upon that day. During the few days in which I was in the city prior to the 4th of January, the general topic of conversation was the scenes of bloodshed that were liable to occur on that day, and I repeatedly heard threats of assassinating the Governor, and regrets expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of September last; also threats of the assassination of Republican members of the House in order to secure the election of a Democratic Speaker. I also know of the kidnapping by the banditti of Mr. Cousin, one of the members elect of the Legislature.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE ASSEMBLING OF THE HOUSE.

In order to preserve peace, and to make the State-house safe for the peaceable assembling of the Legislature, Gen. Emory, upon the requisition of the Governor, stationed troops in the vicinity of the building. Owing to these precautions the Legislature assembled in the State-house without any disturbance of the peace. At 12 o'clock William Vigers, the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, proceeded to call the roll, as according to law he was empowered to do. One hundred and two legally-returned members answered to their names. Of this number, fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats. Before entering the House Mr. L. A. Wiltz had been selected in caucus as the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and Michael Hahn as the Republican nominee.

VIOLENT AND ILLEGAL CONDUCT OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Vigers had not finished announcing the result when one of the members, Mr. Billieu, of Lafourche, nominated Mr. L. A. Wiltz for temporary Speaker. Mr. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when some one put the question, and amid cheers on the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Wiltz dashed on to the rostrum, pushed aside Mr. Vigers, seized the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself Speaker. A protest against this arbitrary and unlawful proceeding was promptly made by members of the majority, but Mr. Wiltz paid no attention to these protests, and on motion from some one on the Democratic side of the House, it was declared that one Trezevant was nominated and elected Clerk of the House. Mr. Trezevant at once sprang forward and occupied the Clerk's chair amid the wildest confusion over the whole house. Mayor Wiltz then again, on another nomination from the Democratic side of the House, declared one Flood elected Sergeant at Arms, and ordered a certain number of assistants to be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and members' friends and spectators, turned down the lappels of their coats upon which were pinned blue ribbon badges, on which were printed in gold letters the words "Assistant Sergeant at Arms," and the Assembly was in the possession of the minority, and the White League of Louisiana had made good its threat of seizing the House, many of the Assistant Sergeants at Arms being well known as Captains of White League companies in this city. Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement, the leading Republican members had not failed to protest again and again against this revolutionary action of the minority, but all to no purpose, and many of the Republicans rose and left the House in a body, together with the clerk, Mr. Vigers, who carried with him the original roll of the House as returned by the Secretary of State. The excitement was now very great, and the acting Speaker directed the Sergeant at Arms to prevent the egress or ingress of members or others, and several exciting scuffles in which knives and pistols were drawn took place, and for a few moments it seemed as if bloodshed would ensue.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS CALLED FOR BY THE DEMOCRATS.

At this juncture Mr. Dupre, a Democratic member from Orleans Parish, moved that the military power of the General Government be invoked to preserve the peace, and that a committee be appointed to wait on Gen. De Trobriand, the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the State-house and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted. A committee of five, of which Mr. Dupre was made Chairman, was sent to wait upon Gen. De Trobriand and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As Gen. De Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk loud applause burst from the Democratic side of the House. Gen. De Trobriand asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him to preserve order as a United States Army officer. Mr. Wiltz said it was not, whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and, addressing a few words to the excited crowd, peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. Dupre, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thanked Gen. De Trobriand for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew.

ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from the hall, and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances and asking his aid, which petition, signed by fifty-two legally returned members of the House, is in my possession.

CONTESTING DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Immediately subsequent to the action of Mr. Wiltz in ejecting the Clerk of the old House, Mr. Billieu moved that two gentlemen from the Parish of De Soto, one from Winn, one from Bienville, and one from Iberia, who had not been returned by the Returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly sworn in by Mr. Wiltz, and took their seats on the floor as members of the House. A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and accordingly the roll was called by Mr. Trezevant, the acting Clerk, and Wiltz was declared Speaker, and Trezevant Clerk of the House.

GOV. KELLOGG ASKS THE AID OF THE TROOPS.

Acting on the protest made by the majority of the House, the Governor now requested the commanding General of the department to aid him in restoring order, and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law. This request was reasonable, and in accordance with law. Remembering vividly the terrible massacres that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866, at the Mechanics' Institute, and believing that the lives of the members of the Legislature were, or would be, endangered in case an organization under the law was attempted, the posse was furnished, with the request that care should be taken that no member of the Legislature returned by the Returning Board should be ejected from the floor. This military posse performed its duty under directions from the Governor of the State, and removed from the floor of the House those persons who had been illegally seated, and who had no legal right to be there; whereupon the Democrats rose and left the House, and the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State laws.

IMPARTIAL CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS.

In all this turmoil, in which bloodshed was imminent, the military posse behaved with great discretion. When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed, they were given him; when the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose and to enforce the law, it was furnished also. Had this not been done it is my firm belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

FORTY YEARS' SILENCE BROKEN.

The Le Roy *Gazette* has the following notice of a remarkable case: "Katharine McCall, of Caledonia, Livingston County, sister of John G. and Laura McCall, at the age of twenty-two years—up to which time she conversed like other people—all at once ceased to speak, and for forty-two years she had not spoken a word, until Sunday, Dec. 20, when her speech returned, and she now converses moderately, but distinctly. No reason is given for this wonderful recovery of a woman's speech after so many years of silence."

FRANCE.

POLITICS AND TOY TRADE.

A SUCCESSFUL CARICATURE—THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS ITS QUARRELS FOR FEAR OF INJURING THE CHRISTMAS TOY TRADE—THE PROSECUTION OF THE BONAPARTIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE ABANDONED—A VIOLENT NEWSPAPER WARFARE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1874.

The caricaturist Cham, whose drolleries in *Charivari* have been the delight of France for many years, gives an exceedingly amusing drawing in yesterday's number. He represents the Assembly in a tumult, members at blows, members vociferating and shrieking, a grand pell-mell of heads, arms, and legs, and M. Buffet in his Presidential chair smiling with confident power as he pushes aside his bell and holds up a jumping-jack before the stormy body. With the air of *Lord Dundreary* he pulls the string making the legs of polichinelle dance and dangle, and those members who have caught the sight immediately sink back into their seats abashed. The moral is found, of course, in the recent agreement to adjourn all quarrels and violent discussions until after the holidays, for fear of injuring the toy trade upon the boulevards during Christmas week. The barraques, or booths, are once more going up along the main streets, and in a few days the annual trade in toys, oranges, and *articles de Paris* will once more begin. The "actuality" thus pictured by Cham (pronounced Kam here, no one knows why, meaning Shem, the artist taking this pseudonym because he is the second son of Count Noah, the Count De Noé in French, and is now the Count De Noé himself.)—the "actuality" thus pictured, to repeat after this long alinea, was illustrated in the Chamber on the very day of its appearance. The Magistrate charged with the affair of the Bonapartist Central Committee reported a *nolle prosequi*, in French an *ordonnance de non-lieu*, or, in plain English, "no case." After a careful examination he found that the committee reported did not consist of more than twenty persons, but of only fifteen, and hence the law upon the subject had not been violated. True, there were other committees in the provinces, but the liens that were supposed to unite them to the Paris committee could not be found. The Bonapartists had a committee composed of less than twenty persons in many places, and so have the Republicans and the other parties, each having the right to them, and no one who knows M. Rouher could suppose that he would violate the law, knowing every law by heart. But just here political passion came in. The Minister of Justice was charged with interfering because the Government could not get on in the Assembly without their aid; but M. De Tailhand stopped this by saying that it was an insult to the Magistrates to suppose that they had not done their duty in this matter. This stopped, another plan was formed. It might be true that the committee was not composed of an illegal number of persons, but it was the duty of the Government to suppress and punish any Bonapartist committee. The Republicans and Monarchists might have their committees, but, since the Assembly had pronounced the *déchéance* of the Bonaparts, any propaganda in favor of that party should be treated in an arbitrary manner. It is thus that the French demand liberties for themselves, but only for the purpose of using them against an adversary; and those who make the greatest outcry against arbitrary measures are the first to reclaim them for use against an enemy. An interpellation to this effect was addressed to the Minister of the Interior, and in a moment the hall was in a tumult. But it was then that the jumping-jack was held up, and the silence was immediate. The members were asked to remember the toy trade, and, smiling over the hit made by Cham in the morning, the members grew calm at once, and unanimously agreed to adjourn the hearing of the interpellation. Nothing more will be heard from it until after the holiday vacation.

But if polichinelle is able to calm the Deputies in the midst of their passions, it does not have the same effect upon journalists, and seldom, indeed, have I seen so violent and unfair discussions as those that have taken place during the week. At Versailles the law upon the liberty of higher instruction came up for a second reading, and the Radical journals are very bitter in their denunciations of this liberty, and of the Catholics who defend it. The former claim that the latter only demand this liberty because they are in position to abuse it and to make it the instrument of a frightful tyranny. But in the mêlée one doughty champion has been missing, and one male voice has not been heard amid the general vociferations. For a week Louis Veuillot has been silent. His pen has been laid aside, and his shoulders have borne the daily cudgelings with calm impassibility, without once losing his temper, or offering a blow in reply. He stepped out of the arena for a moment to attend two touching ceremonies. One of his daughters donned the white veil and orange wreath of the bride, being united to a brave and noble young officer; the other took the white veil of the bride of Christ and entered the walls of a convent forever. But these ceremonies are now over, and the sturdy father will once more return to his work, and battle as courageously as ever for the principles of his heart and for the cause he has espoused. And besides this topic of discussion we have the constitutional laws and the frantic attempts of the Centre factions to form a majority, in the Orleans interest, by excluding the Republicans and the Bonapartists.

CARLIST OFFICERS DECORATED.

I have just received a dispatch which supplements the news sent by your Spanish correspondent. A Major and a Brigadier General of the Carlist Army have been specially signalized by "the King" for their victory over Loma and his army on the 8th. The Pretender writes as follows:

MY DEAR MONGROVEJO: You have crowned my hopes by beating the enemy by the side of the brave Gen. Egana; but, alas! what I feared, knowing your courage, has arrived; you fell gloriously wounded at the head of our battalions. I congratulate you with all my heart upon your brilliant conduct. I congratulate also the valiant Commanding General of Guipuzcoa, and the battalions of that province. They have shown themselves the worthy sons of those who fought under my ancestor. Finally, I congratulate my guides, to whom I present a flag, well-merited by their glorious conduct. Say to Egana, your comrade in another war, that I accord him the grand cordon of the Order of Military Merit. As for yourself, you can from to-day wear the insignia of Lieutenant General, and you have earned them well. May God have you in his holy keeping, and grant you health in order to give us more days of glory like to-day.

Your very affectionate CARLOS.

Decidedly the Carlists have had the best of the engagements that have taken place recently, and Serrano has not yet shown the slightest disposition to move during the severities of a Pyrenean Winter.

THE HOWLAND BEQUESTS.

Judge Bennett, of the Probate Court of Massachusetts, has decided not to interfere with the present management of the Sylvia Ann Howland bequests, as conducted by the City of New-Bedford. He is of opinion that no Trustees, in the legal sense of the term, are necessary; that the city may take and does take and hold the funds directly and without the intervention of any third person whatever, and that the city has the right to control and manage the fund as it sees fit, subject only to the uses and purposes indicated by the donor. Any misapprehension or abuse of the fund, however, may be controlled and prevented by the Supreme Judicial Court, in equity, under its general jurisdiction of trusts and charitable bequests; but the Judge expressly says he does not intimate that there has been any such.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ART JOURNAL. New-York: THE ALDINE COMPANY. 1874–5.
THE ART JOURNAL. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1875.

The almost simultaneous appearance at different publishers' of two works under the same name suggests the propriety of at once placing them side by side. Not that we intend to draw any invidious comparisons; the public can do that if they please. We have an easier task; for although each work is good in itself it is very different from the other, so that a comparison between them would be somewhat difficult, that is regarding them simply as art journals. That whose title we have placed first is intended to be completed in twelve monthly parts, of which three are already issued. It is the size of the *Aldine*, and indeed is a republication of selected pictures from that journal, with merely brief descriptive notices. Some of the pictures appeared in the earliest numbers, so that persons who do not possess those will now have the opportunity of obtaining them in a form which will secure to them a handsome folio volume of the best specimens of American skill in wood-engraving. The impressions are taken on fine toned paper, and are evidently prepared with care. We do not offer any criticism of the separate pictures, and mainly for the reason that we have noticed them, or most of them, before. We may, however, state that the selection is good—with perhaps one or two exceptions—as for instance, "Evening at Home," in the third part. On another page, however, this part contains a picture in "Man's Unselfish Friend," which fully redeems all the shortcomings of the other. The branch of art for which the Aldine Company have done so much has advanced to a high degree of excellence among us, and the present work will be as good an exemplification of it as can be desired.

The Messrs. Appletons' publication is of a totally different kind, embracing more and yet not so much; in other words, being more cosmopolitan and less exclusively devoted to native talent. The *London Art Journal* is an old-established publication of world-wide fame, chiefly on account of the beauty of its illustrations, which have been given in both wood and steel. The Messrs. Appletons announce that they have purchased the exclusive right to these for the United States and Canada; but in addition to them and to the letter-press that accompanies them, a large space is devoted to American art and American topics. This number, the first, contains three steel plates—Tintern Abbey, Edward II. and Piers Galveston, and the equestrian statue of Lieut. Gen. Sir James Outram, by Mr. Foley. There are, besides, sixteen articles—many of them grandly illustrated—including one on the studies and sketches of Sir Edwin Landseer; another on the scenery of the Hudson, and several of peculiar local interest here, besides some which reflect the condition of high art in Europe. This we need hardly say is intended to be a permanent publication. We hail it as a new and valuable aid to the progress of art in this country, and as such it merits the cordial approval of the American people.

THE EVANGEL. In Verse. By ABRAHAM COLES, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1874.

If an Odyssey, why not a Christiad? The question is not ours. It is one that Dr. Coles appears to have asked himself; at least he suggests as much. But he forgot when he asked it that the Christiad was already in existence. It and the Odyssey were written, too, in the same language, if with somewhat different forms, and both are poetical in the highest sense. It is to this oversight, probably, that we must attribute the production of the present book. The author, failing to recognize the poetry of the New Testament, undertook to supply the deficiency, and to give, as he terms it, "a poetic version, and, verse by verse paraphrase of the Four Gospels, so called." It was a bold and hazardous undertaking. There was no mid-point to rest upon between an almost marvelous success and an equally utter failure. To succeed the author should have felt assured of his power to write a better version of the Gospels than that which we already have. Without possessing the best-grounded confidence of that kind he would more wisely have desisted from the undertaking. For nothing short of such a confidence would have justified it. We cannot say what were the feelings of self-reliance which Dr. Coles had at the beginning; we can only estimate the proceeds of his labors, and we regret to say we cannot commend them.

The plan which the author laid down for himself, and which we have already quoted, is not carried out. The work is neither a paraphrase nor a poetic version. In justification of this statement we need to give but one illustration, but it shall be a marked one. The place which the Lord's Prayer occupies in the New Testament is well known to the most careless and superficial readers of the Scriptures, and so is its length. In the book before us it comes at the end, where it occupies a whole chapter, and about twelve pages are taken up by it. By way of introduction to it Dr. Coles puts the following words into the mouth of the Saviour:

"Then, when thou pravest, first prepare thy heart.
For prayer is spirit, not mere verbal art;
Not cant; not hypocritical parade
Of Pharisaic piety displayed
In synagogues and corners of the streets,
False claimings and deliberate deceits;
Sonorous juggle of pretentious brags,
And public flaunting of a sinner's rags.

* * * * *

Mumbling and pattering prayers, and keeping count
Up to the number of the full amount
Of prescribed penance! Not if prayer were pence
Could Heaven be paid with coin of false pretense."

This is no paraphrase—no poetic version; all we can say of it is that it is a very favorable specimen of the kind of poetry with which the book is filled. Dr. Coles has, on previous occasions, done better. We do not say that he could have done better in the present instance. His fault lies primarily in having yielded to a temptation to attempt more than he could accomplish, and more than in any measure needs accomplishment. The book is handsomely got up and well illustrated.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Boston: LITTELL & GAY.

If anything were needed to indicate the success of this valuable periodical, it would be found in the fact that the new volume just completed is the hundred and twenty-third from the commencement—the eighth of the fifth series. The work can hardly be too well known, since it is one of those which ought to find a place in every American home; and we use the term "American" here in its widest sense. For the *Living Age* is quite as necessary in Canada and the other British American colonies as in the United States. It is now the only eclectic weekly published in the country, and since it absorbed *Every Saturday* it has become even more deserving of encouragement than before. As a mirror of the best literature of the day, its conductors leave nothing to be desired. In its pages the reader has placed before him from week to week the best papers that have recently appeared in the most popular magazines and reviews, the writers of which comprise many of the most prominent men in art, literature, science, and politics now living. It is, therefore, not only a work of the highest literary excellence, but it contains a concentration of the most valuable compositions, and thereby it reflects the actual state of literary and scientific advancement at the time of publication, as well as the direction of public thought upon all prominent questions.

Each volume contains the weekly numbers for three months. That now before us covers the last three months of the year just passed. The contents represent twenty-seven of the best periodicals in the language, and comprise 112 separate articles in prose and forty-one in verse. In the former we find twelve stories, tales, or novels, in whole or in part, and among these are some which have been pronounced to be the best writings in fiction which have been produced for several years. All this occupies a space of more than 800 pages, so that there is ample amount of reading matter as well as abundant variety. The *Living Age* is not only furnished with plenty to enlighten and improve, as well as amuse, but it has the additional and rare advantage of containing nothing that is superfluous, or which does not possess more or less of those qualities.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Helps to a Life of Prayer. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
The Dorcas Club. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Elements of the Psychology of Cognition. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.
The Tempest. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Patience. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
The Works of W. E. Channing, D. D. Boston: American Unitarian Association.
Abraham Lincoln. Springfield, Ill.: Edwin A. Wilson & Co.
Theory of Spencerian Penmanship. New-York: Ivison, Blakeman & Co.
Military Lessons. New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.
The Exhibition Drama. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Text Book of Geology. Second Edition. New-York: Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

COL. LONG, OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER—SERVES IN THE NORTHERN ARMY TILL THE CLOSE OF THE WAR—APPOINTED AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY OF THE KHEDIVE.

As the name of Col. Long has now been added to the list of great geographical discoverers as well as of brave soldiers, a short résumé of his history will no doubt be of interest.

Charles Chaillé Long was born in July, 1842, at Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., Littleton Long, Esq., his father being now the oldest inhabitant of that town. He was educated at the Washington Academy. When the war between the North and South commenced, he joined the Union army as a private in the First, Eastern Shore, Maryland, Regiment, Col. James Wallace commanding, his brother, Capt. L. Long, being Captain of his company. He soon attracted the attention of his superior officers, and was detailed to Gen. Lew Wallace's head-quarters. He participated in all the battles that his regiment was engaged in, and on the consolidation of the Eleventh Maryland with the First he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and served on Gen. Schoepff's staff at Fort Delaware. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and went into the dry goods commission business in New-York.

On the recommendation of Gen. Mott, he was appointed on the Khédive's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in March, 1870. He was for a short time connected with the press, publishing the *Somerset Herald* in Princess Ann.

Appended is a copy of the official document in relation to his encounter with the 400 natives on the expedition to Lake Albert:

MINISTRY OF WAR,
BUREAU OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
CAIRO, Nov. 16, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18.

Lieut. Col. Long, of the General Staff, while on the expedition to Lake Albert, was attacked by 400 armed men, enemies of the Khédive. With but two soldiers he resisted the attack of the entire troop, and inflicted on it a loss of eighty-two men.

For this excellent feat of arms, and that he has acquitted himself so heroically, notwithstanding great difficulties in his mission to the Uganda country, his Highness, the Khédive, is pleased to name Lieut. Col. Long to the grade of Colonel of the General Staff.

By order of his Highness, the Prince.

STONE,
Chief of the General Staff.

Surgeon General Warren of the Khédive's staff, writes to Col. Long's brother, who is a member of the legal profession in Baltimore, and says that his bravery is extolled by all the officers, and that not only has the Khédive promoted him but also decorated him.

AN AMERICAN GUN IN ENGLAND.

The London *News* of Dec. 25 has the following: The preceding experiments with the Macomber gun at Portsmouth, in the proof-room of her Majesty's ship Nettle, and at Fort Cumberland, have been reported from time to time in our military and naval intelligence. Two facts were established at the trial at Fort Cumberland on the 16th of October, reported on Oct. 20. 1. There was no observable escape of gas. 2. A gun with a rifled tube of 1.275 inch diameter obtained with its shot a maximum penetration of 2½ inches in a piece of unbacked rolled iron plate 3 inches in thickness. The initial velocity of the shot had not, however, been tested in England till last Wednesday. Application had been made by the inventor, who is an American, to the authorities to test the gun at Shoeburyness, but the request was not acceded to, and resort was then had to a private firm, Messrs. Curtis & Harvey, the powder-makers, who use Boulengé's chronograph at their Hounslow mills for testing the velocity given to shot by their powder. In the result an extraordinarily high rate of velocity was marked.

The gun is a breech-loader, and it is so built that the largest charge of the chamber will hold the strongest powder that can be used in it without any strain to the gun. This great resistance of the arm is obtained by using soft and comparatively elastic wrought iron in the interior, and inclosing the exterior only with rigid steel. Thus, in building up the gun, the inventor takes a bar of three different densities of wrought iron welded together, and then he rolls the bar into a disk, having a hole in the middle. The disk is "set" with steel punches, driven by a steam hammer until the pressure of the punches begins to manifest itself by expanding the outer edge of the disk. The inventor asserts that the pressure exercised by these punches is much greater than any which will afterward be applied by the charge, and he rejects such disks as cannot stand the strain. The disks, laid side by side and jump-welded together, make the gun, and the part which is the powder-chamber is further inclosed by great steel rings fixed over the disks at the breech by a powerful hydraulic press. The arrangement of tough iron inside and rigid steel outside is designed to equalize the strain, which is known to be much greater at the interior than at the exterior of tubes. The great rings of steel also serve to protect the loading-screw from injury by the enemy's shot. The gun is loaded with powder amounting in weight to just half the weight of the shot, whatever that may be. When it has been loaded, it is closed by two and a half turns of a three-thread screw. The fire tube is forced by the screw into the centre of the charge; the base of the powder-chamber is closely surrounded with the steel blades of the gas check, which thus prevent any escape of gas. The dimensions of the small specimen used on Wednesday are added here to show the proportions which would obtain in large guns. The gun has an extreme length of 48 inches, and the instantaneous combustion of the powder which the strength of the breech allows has its influence in shortening the chase, which is only 24 inches in length. The length of the grooving in the tube is 23 inches. The powder-chamber is 7.25 inches in length, with a diameter of 2.5 inches. The diameter of the grooved tube is 1.275 inches; length of forged breech, with rings, 14.75 inches; diameter of breech, 10.10 inches; diameter over rings, 13 inches; number of rifled grooves, 7. The pitch of the grooves commences with one turn in 130 inches, and finishes with one turn in 93.

The missile fired on Wednesday was a conical shot weighing three pounds, and the powder used was one and a half pounds of Curtis & Harvey's sporting powder No. 3. Two shots were fired, but only one was registered. The report of Messrs. Curtis & Harvey's manager, Mr. Brown, who took the time by the chronograph, is to the effect that the initial velocity attained was over 2,000 feet per second. This is a higher velocity than any gun has yet yet achieved, and, of course, velocity regulates the range and penetration of a weapon. Velocity being determined, the range of the gun may be calculated. A practical experiment for a very long-ranged gun is difficult or impossible to make in England, especially when the range actually claimed for this gun is the enormous distance of nine miles.

A PASTORATE OF FIFTY YEARS.

Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness will preach his fiftieth anniversary sermon to the congregation of the First Unitarian Church, of Philadelphia, this morning. The church of which Dr. Furness is Pastor is situated at the north-east corner of Tenth and Locust streets. A little brick edifice was built on the corner of the lot in 1813, and did not give place to the present church until 1828. It was fifty years last Summer since Dr. Furness first preached in the original building, in an audience-room which held between two and three hundred persons. It was not until the 12th of January following, however, that he was formally ordained to the pastorate. The young minister had graduated two years before from the Harvard Theological School, at Cambridge, Mass., having entered there in 1820, fresh from the graduating class of Harvard University. His native place is Boston, Mass., where he was born on the 20th of April, 1802. His mother was a descendant of Capt. Clapp, who emigrated to America as early as 1629, and became a man of note among the Pilgrim Fathers.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

COSMICAL DUST IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

Some years have passed since Prof. Tyndall's interesting investigations upon the impurities of the atmosphere were first made public; and the conclusions reached by him at that time in considering this subject in its sanitary aspects were sufficiently remarkable, not to say startling, to attract to it a more than ordinary share of attention. Every one who reads a scientific book at all must be familiar with the famous essay on "Dust and Disease," and no such person will need to be told that the air is always full of foreign matters, nor that these foreign matters are often possibly noxious. Prof. Tyndall's experiments were made, however, upon the atmospheric dust of closed apartments, and this he found to be so entirely organic in its character that when the air containing it had been passed through the flame of a lamp, or through a tube containing fragments of platinum heated to redness, not a trace of it could be afterward detected. The absence of inorganic matters he explained on the hypothesis that, owing to their superior specific gravity, they were the first to settle. In the open air it could hardly be doubted that, since dust is so often present there in not only visible but in almost blinding abundance, and is then obviously raised from the earth by the winds, and is therefore necessarily in great part inorganic, so the invisible dust of periods of calm must partake more or less of the same character. It did not, however, occur to Prof. Tyndall, nor to any other physicist, that this inorganic dust could consist in any degree of material which is not only foreign to the atmosphere, but foreign even to the planet. Such a doctrine has, nevertheless, been recently put forth in the *Annales de Chimie*, by Mr. Gaston Tissandier, of Paris, and from the evidence which this writer presents, it does not seem to be entirely without foundation. Mr. Tissandier has occupied himself during the past three or four years in a careful examination at intervals of the dust floating in different states of the weather in the atmosphere of Paris and its environs, first as to its quantity, and secondly as to its composition. It is from the latter class of observations that he has deduced the conclusion that the substances detected are derived, in part at least, from sources foreign to the earth.

For the determination of quantity, the apparatus employed consisted of an aspirator, by means of which the air of the atmosphere was drawn, bubble by bubble, through water, chemically pure, contained in the bulb-tubes designed by Liebig for organic analysis. As a test of the completeness with which the dust present in the air had been absorbed or washed out by the water, the air, after passing the bulbs, was filtered through a pellet of gun-cotton, filling a tube intermediate between the bulbs and the aspirator. Gun-cotton being entirely soluble in ether, the presence of insoluble matters in the solution would serve to show to what extent the atmospheric dust had escaped detention in the water of the bulbs. In the experiments described, no such residue was found. The examples of his results which are cited by Mr. Tissandier show that the quantity of foreign matters present invisibly in the air at Paris is largely dependent upon meteorological conditions. On the morning after an abundant rain, in July, 1870, only about six milligrammes were found in a cubic mètre of air. After eight days without rain, the amount in the same volume was nearly four times as great, or twenty-three milligrammes. In ordinary conditions of the atmosphere, at different seasons, there were found quantities varying from six to eight milligrammes. In order to convey a proper idea of the significancy of these figures, Mr. Tissandier makes a computation of the amount of solid matter suspended in the air above the Champ de Mars, 500,000 square mètres in area, extending the calculation only to five mètres in height. The total, assuming the minimum or only six milligrammes to the cubic mètre, reaches the very appreciable weight of fifteen kilogrammes, or about thirty-three pounds. There seems no good reason, however, for limiting the calculation to five mètres of height, since some of the observations recorded were made in situations ten and fifteen mètres above the general level. We are entirely warranted in assuming that no material diminution in the quantity of solid matter contained in the air, in entirely calm weather, would be found at heights even as great as twenty mètres; especially when, in making the computation, the least of all the values derived from direct observation is taken as a factor. In a stratum of air less in thickness, therefore, than the average height of the houses in Paris, there is suspended over the Champ de Mars a quantity of solid matter amounting to sixty kilogrammes, or more than one hundred and thirty pounds. In order to make this a little more clearly intelligible to residents of New-York, it may be stated that the Central Park embraces about three and three-quarter million square mètres; so that if the air of our City contains, as is probable, about as large a proportion of foreign matter suspended in it as that of Paris, we may say that, in the brightest and clearest and stillest days of Summer, there is always hanging over that beautiful place of resort, and within a distance from the earth's surface hardly exceeding the height of the tree-tops, little less than half a ton of solid and opaque, yet totally invisible, matter.

The composition of the dust collected in the experiments was subjected, after the determination of the total weight, to a qualitative examination, first by means of the microscope, and subsequently by chemical tests. It was first obtained in mass by evaporating the water containing it to dryness. Under the microscope the organic portion was then easily distinguishable, and was found to consist mainly of minute vegetable or animal fibres and of coal dust, the fibres being sometimes not less than a tenth of a millimètre in length. The mineral substances were, however, much more finely divided, rarely exceeding in diameter one one-hundredth or one one-thousandth of a millimètre. The proportion by weight of the organic to the inorganic constituents in these gatherings obtained by aspiration directly from the atmosphere is apparently somewhat variable. The combustible portion sometimes amounts to one-third of the whole, and is sometimes not more than one-fourth. The residuum, mineral matters and ashes, contains certain salts soluble in water, and other substances soluble in chlorhydric acid, among which iron is found to be of invariable occurrence. Lime and silex are also, as might be expected, among the never-failing constituents.

It is from this invariable presence of iron in atmospheric dust that Mr. Tissandier has believed himself to be justified in ascribing to some portion of this dust a cosmical origin. He cites what he describes as the admirable researches of Mr. Nordenskiöld, who has collected cosmical ferruginous dust from the surfaces of the ices of the north. It would, indeed, seem that if, at great distances from the land, or at least from portions of the land exposed to the action of the winds, the atmosphere continues to be charged with solid matters, and to deposit such substances upon surfaces exposed under an open sky, we may be justified in suspecting that these substances must have a source external to our planet. And if this is so, the question is of no little interest what is the rate at which the earth is thus receiving accessions to its mass from the planetary spaces. Mr. Tissandier has made some observations which may enable us upon this point to arrive at an approximate estimate. Upon a succession of perfectly calm nights he exposed in a horizontal position, at two suitable stations selected, the one in Paris and the other in the suburbs, at heights above the ground of from ten to fifteen mètres, square sheets of perfectly glazed pasteboard, each being one square mètre in dimensions, for twelve hours continuously. At the end of the exposure the fine dust deposited was carefully collected by the use of a fine camel's hair pencil, and the weight of the deposit was determined to within half a milligramme. The mean of the results gave for Paris three milligrammes, and for the neighboring country two milligrammes; figures which, considering the rudeness of the means employed in making the gatherings, are necessarily below the truth. At three milligrammes only, however, per twelve hours, or six milligrammes per day, for each square mètre in Paris, it would appear that there must be deposited every twenty-four hours upon the surface of the Champ de Mars no less than three kilogrammes, or more than six and a half pounds, of atmospheric dust, which would be equivalent to upward of forty-five pounds upon the area of our Central Park.

The quantity of matter collected in these experiments not being sufficient for quantitative analysis, it occurred to Mr. Tissandier that if a locality could be found, protected from the winds, but in free communication with the atmosphere, which for a long time had remained undisturbed by the intrusion of men or animals, he would probably find there a large accumulation of this atmospheric sediment. Such a locality presented itself in the towers of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, to which for many years no access had been permitted, but in the upper portion of which the air, entering through the latticed windows, had free circulation. On visiting this place he found the steps of the stair-flights covered with dust to a depth not less than a millimètre. Five grammes of this dust, subjected to analysis, gave a little over thirty-two per cent. of organic matter. The rest was composed of various mineral constituents, including more than six per cent., or about one-sixteenth part, of sesqui-oxide of iron.

Besides the specimens gathered in Paris and its environs, the author has examined numerous others collected in various localities, in town and in country; and while in these the other mineral constituents have been more or less variable, iron has never failed to manifest itself in an important proportion. There is no doubt that in many of the ordinary rocks and sands at the surface of the earth iron is often present in quantity sufficient to be set down in an analysis as "a trace," or, perhaps, in a proportion actually appreciable; but such a proportion as six per cent. would place a mineral almost in the class of ores, and could scarcely belong to any but rocks called distinctively ferruginous. It is difficult, therefore, to give a satisfactory account of the presence of so large an amount of iron in the dust of the atmosphere if we limit ourselves entirely to terrestrial sources. But if this element is floating inward to us from the regions of space, the earth's mass must be gradually increasing. At what rate this process is going on, the observations thus far made hardly afford a sufficient ground for accurate calculation, but they may at least enable us to form an approximate estimate. In the calculations which follow we are only carrying out Mr. Tissandier's hypothesis to its logical results. After considering them our readers can form their own opinions of its probable truth. Assuming for the average deposit upon the surface of the earth the lowest of the amounts observed by Mr. Tissandier, viz: two milligrammes per square mètre per twelve hours, or four milligrammes per day, this would give about a gramme and a half per square mètre per annum. Six per cent. of this, which represents the iron, would be ninety milligrammes. If this iron is of cosmical origin, its absolute quantity is likely to be the same over the same area everywhere, whether of land or sea, except in so far as the earth's magnetic attraction may produce a greater accumulation toward the poles. The mineral matters, of which the source is terrestrial, on the other hand, are doubtless very unequally distributed, and over large portions of the oceans may be wanting altogether. But if the iron of the atmosphere is cosmical, there is no good reason to suppose that it is the only part of the atmospheric dust which has this character. We have massive meteoric iron, and we have also massive aërolites, of which iron forms but a small part. If, therefore, we have cosmical iron dust, we have probably cosmical mineral dust, which is not iron. Hence, instead of ninety milligrammes per square mètre per annum, we more probably receive two hundred; and in every five years the earth's mass is increased one gramme upon every square mètre of its surface. This seems but a trivial addition, but it amounts to a ton upon every square kilometre. Consequently, as the entire surface of the earth exceeds five hundred millions of square kilomètres, every year must, if this theory be true, add to its mass, from cosmical sources, one hundred millions of tons. Such an addition seems to us enormous, and absolutely considered it is so; yet when compared to the earth's total mass, it is so wholly inappreciable that the accumulations from this source for a million of years could not affect that total to the extent of the one hundred millionth part. On the other hand, if we suppose this increase to have been going on for an indefinite period in the past, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not have been, then, at the rate of ninety milligrammes per square mètre per annum, we should have received in one hundred years nine grammes of ferruginous dust upon each square mètre. Extend the calculation to ten thousand years, and every square mètre should have received nine-tenths of a kilogramme which is equivalent to about two pounds, or more than three ounces avoirdupois upon every square foot. Many portions of the continents have been exposed above the waters not ten thousand only, but probably hundreds of thousands of years; so that, making every allowance for the possible effects of rain and winds in washing away and dispersing superficial dust, we may very reasonably question whether the present condition of the planet is not such as to present an insuperable difficulty in the way of Mr. Tissandier's very ingenious and otherwise very plausible theory.

F. A. P. B.

LIVINGSTONE'S TOMB.

On Dec. 24 a large black marble tomb-stone was laid over the grave of the late Dr. Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey. The stone bore a lengthy inscription, in gold letters, as follows:

Brought by Faithful Hands,
Over Land and Sea,
Here Rests
DAVID LIVINGSTONE,
Missionary, Traveler, Philanthropist,
Born March 19, 1813,
At Blantyre, Lanarkshire,
Died May 1, 1873,
At Chittambo's Valley, Ulala.
For thirty years his life was spent in an unwearied effort to evangelize the native races, to explore the undiscovered secrets, and abolish the desolating Slave Trade
Of Central Africa.
Where, with his last words, he wrote:
"All I can do in my solitude is, may Heaven's rich blessing come down on every one—American, English, Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world."

On the right-hand edge of the stone were the two following lines:

Tantus amor veri—Nihil est quod noscere malim,
Quam Fluvii causa s per secula tanta latentes.

And on the left-hand edge the following text:

Other sheep I have which are not of this fold,
They also I must bring and they shall hear my voice.

THE PARIS OPERA.

THE TROUBLES OF MANAGER HALANZIER.

AN UNPLEASANT POSITION—THE OPERA IN FRANCE—MME. NILSSON'S WHIMS—M. HALANZIER AND THE FIGARO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

The Arnim affair exhausted, we have the "scandalous Nilsson incident" to occupy the attention of the press. It may be needless to explain that I quote the above from the French journals. The condemnation of Arnim was scarcely remarked, so intent were we upon the opera quarrel, and so preoccupied by the passionate articles that have appeared morning and evening since Saturday last. If I were to give all the details of this curious story as I know them, I should have to prune down more than one great reputation, and present a singular spectacle of human things; but the idea of belittling even an enemy, when by so doing I lessen our common respect for humanity, is one that does not smile upon me. Taking the good advice of the French philosopher, "*Glissez! glissez, mortels, n' appuyez pas!*" I glide gently over this last Parisian scandal, touching but lightly upon human weaknesses, and upon many things that are, at the bottom, very petty and mean. In a previous letter I referred to the war now going on against M. Halanzier, the Director of the opera, and noted some phases of the struggle. This gentleman may not be all that is required by the first lyric scene of the world, (for instance, he has never yet given me a single free ticket as a member of the press,) but when I see men who envy his place and position paying liberally for attacks, and others trying to foment discords among his artists, I cannot help feeling some sympathy for him. Yet I never felt the slightest desire to defend him until tempted by his enemies to join in the general crusade. And what are the charges made against M. Halanzier, who was taken from a Marseilles theatre by Jules Simon and made Director of the opera? One charge is that he takes second-rate artists under his protection for the purpose of speculating on them in the provinces, sending them out with the powerful indorsement of "pensionnaires of the Grand Opera of Paris." Edmond About charges him with the crime of making money, and of knowing nothing or caring nothing about "high art." As for the first accusation I am completely ignorant, but so far as I have seen, M. Halanzier's enemies bring forward no proofs of their allegations. The second charge I cannot fully understand, for I do not see why the Director of the opera should not make money if he can. He did make money in the opera-house that was burned, and he lost money in the Salle Ventadour; but in order to lose money by keeping up the opera at the Italiens he must have made some in another place. There is no proof that the interests of high art were not attended to in one place as well as in the other.

THE OPERA IN FRANCE.

In France, it may be necessary to remark for the benefit of some, the opera is the property of the State. As it is never self-sustaining, a large annual subvention is allowed from the public treasury. As this comes from the tax-payers throughout France, the peasants, who never saw an opera in their lives, have to pay for the amusements of the Parisians. The excuse is that this is a national glory, and hence must be paid for by the nation. The Minister of the Beaux-Arts is the chief of the opera, but an impresario is taken to avoid the enormous cost of an official administration. In all Government affairs it requires two men to do the work performed by one in ordinary life. The Minister appoints an impresario, therefore, who is bound by a stringent contract called the *cahier descharges*. This specifies, with great wealth of detail, what he is and is not to do, fixes the prices of admission, the salaries of artists and *figurantes*, the cost of scenes and machinery, or fixes the minimum for standard operas, and forces him to bring out two new works by new authors each year if presented and accepted by the committee. So long as the Director confines himself strictly to his contract he can act with a *quasi* independence; but to go beyond it requires the special authorization of the Minister. And if he does conform to the stringent terms of his contract and yet manages to make some money, I cannot see the harm. Unless there was a chance of making money, there would not be so many aspirants for M. Halanzier's place, and I know of several at the present moment.

A MANAGER'S TROUBLES.

On account of this rivalry the most is made of every little trouble that arises. The "Faure incident" delighted M. Halanzier's enemies, and their joy knew no bounds when they learned that he was not on the best of terms with Nilsson. I may take occasion to say here that Maurice Strakosch is about the only man here capable of taking M. Halanzier's place; but as this fact is generally admitted, he has as many persons working against him as the present Director. When the architect stated that the Opera-house would be ready by the end of the year the quarrels broke out. First, the piece to have the honors of the opening night had to be selected. This brought the composers into the field. Gounod claimed the right for "Faust;" Ambroise Thomas, as Director of the Conservatoire, claimed it for his "Hamlet." Then their friends began to use the journals to say that Rossini was an Italian, Meyerbeer, Mozart, and the rest were Germans, and patriotism put an interdiction upon the representation of their works on this occasion. The quarrel became so fierce that it was finally resolved to give parts of several operas, taking a *morceau* from works by Auber, Ambroise Thomas, and Gounod, with perhaps two acts from two of the classical operas, even though written by Germans. Did not Meyerbeer give up his country and write for the glory of France? Why then should he not have a right to be represented?

PRIMA DONNAS' WHIMS.

But new difficulties here arose. It was doubtful whether Mme. Patti would consent to come on for the purpose of singing in one act of the "Huguenots," and the "gentle *Ophelia*" refused point-blank to take part in a medley. It was "Faust" or "Hamlet" entire, or nothing. Her reply to M. Halanzier's invitation was very peremptory. But on Friday last we were surprised by the intervention of M. De Villemessant. The editor of the *Figaro* telegraphed Nilsson, at St. Petersburg, beginning, "*Chère Grande Artiste*," imploring her to take pity on us and recall her decision, if not for the Director, at least for her very humble servant and great admirer, the editor of the *Figaro*. Mme. Nilsson promptly consented. For M. De Villemessant's sake she would do almost anything. But she begged him to try and get one act of "Faust" for her on this occasion. The next day this dispatch was given beside a letter from M. Halanzier, thanking the editor for doing what he himself had been unable to do, and saying that his gratitude knew no bounds; he was absolutely at the service of M. De Villemessant. The next day the editor told us that he had put the Director to the test, and in return for the service rendered by getting Nilsson for the opening night, he had asked the privilege of taking his subscribers to visit the new opera-house. M. Halanzier replied that this should be done, and that the house would be lighted and warmed for four hours for the especial use of the subscribers to *Figaro*.

A VALUABLE "PRIME."

The habit of giving premiums to induce subscribers to continue, or to get new subscriptions, is one common to all the journals. These premiums are of divers natures. At the present moment one journal offers a bronze clock, another an oroide watch, another an album, another a globe, while others offer a certain number of books taken from the publisher's catalogue, or subscriptions to other journals. The *Figaro* now offers an oxidised silver stem-winding watch and promises an album, the first to be had by paying a supplement of thirty francs, the latter for ten francs. Last year it gave a number of things, including a basket of Armorican or St. Anne oysters. The idea that the *Figaro* could offer so rich a premium as an invitation to visit the Opera naturally created a great commotion among the journalists. They said that the Opera was a national monument, and if it could be used in this manner by one journal, there was no reason why the favor should be refused to others, and even the *Rappel* might ask the privilege of taking its coachmen, chambermaids, and pachards about the building. So grave a matter could not fail to create a vast amount of passionate discussion, and we have not had so much excitement about the opera since the time when some miscreant inked Carpeaux's female figure representing "the Dance." It came before the Cabinet on Saturday last, and a note appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of yesterday declaring that M. Halanzier had exceeded his powers, that he had no right to promise the use of a national building in this way, and that such use could not be allowed. This morning *Figaro* says that M. Halanzier has been forced to retract the promise he generously made, and, through the jealousy of other journals, the subscribers to *Figaro* would be deprived of the premium offered them. The new subscribers, who had paid three months' subscription with the special view of getting this invitation, could call at the office and get their money back. M. De Villemessant adds that he had not intended to make the State pay for warming and lighting the house for him, but was to pay 5,000 francs, and he now sends M. Halanzier a check for that sum, to be given to the fund for the benefit of the pensioners of the opera.

PRESS SENTIMENT.

This is the history of our latest excitement, and, as I promised at first, I have glided over the mean and petty things pertaining to it that are told in the clubs and whispered in the saloons. But to give you some idea of the criticisms I will translate one from the *Soleil*:

"We shall not attempt to examine here just how far Mme. Nilsson is penetrated by her duties as an artist or by her duties to a public that she sacrificed to an unaccountable *amour-propre*; nor shall we criticise her view of the rules which ought to regulate her relations with M. Halanzier, since she has mounted to the throne of the stage. But we may say that M. De Villemessant having been able to overcome her scruples, the editor was entitled to the gratitude of Halanzier, and the latter agreed to put the opera at his disposition for the subscribers of the *Figaro*. We can understand all that, but what we cannot understand is that an artist of Mme. Nilsson's value should have put her Director in a position where he was forced to show his gratitude in so singular a fashion. The Opera is a national monument. It belongs to the public, and the State alone has the right to dispose of it. But the present situation was absolutely created by Mme. Nilsson, who made so light of her duties as to accord to a third, as queen of the theatre, what she had previously refused to her own Director. M. Faure has founded a school. His astounding pretensions have created a precedent which has been acted upon by the sweet and modest *Ophelia*. Since we saw a Director forced to capitulate before a member of his troupe, or to accept a treaty, the clauses of which were drawn up by three men who should have been above so petty a rôle—since we have seen this singular spectacle, we can never be sure where the ridiculous pretensions of artists will stop. To-day it is the turn of Mme. Nilsson. The cantatrice so often applauded in the Rue Lepeletier, and who owes a part of her renown to French composers and to the French public, regards herself so high up in art that she can afford to disdain appearing in one act of "Hamlet" the day of the inauguration of the New Opera. Mme. Nilsson is too *gourmande*; she wants all for herself, and for other artists—her ancient comrades—only secondary places. She thinks that the inauguration should be made by Mme. Nilsson."

From this point the article becomes ironical and malicious, the writer accusing the cantatrice of thinking that the opera-house was made entirely for her, and that it was for a few of her notes that the State expended over forty millions. For such pretensions, he says, there is but one excuse, and that is, the reputations of these great singers being so very ephemeral, they are perhaps justified somewhat in abusing the present.

WARM CLOTHING.

The London *Sanitary Record* of Dec. 26 has the following: "The extreme and continued severity of the weather has called public attention to the best means of combating the fatal influence exercised by the lowness of the temperature on the vital powers of the young, the feeble, and the aged. Many suggestions have been made for the purpose of keeping up the amount of vital heat necessary to counteract the depressing action of the extreme cold, of which none excel, if they equal, the sensible advice contained in Mr. Rawlinson's letters, lately published in the *Times*. In these communications he advocates the employment of warm clothing so as to economize the vital heat generated in the body, and to prevent its radiation. He points out the inutility of warming rooms to an excessive degree, and at the same time wearing thin clothing, since vital heat is generated in the body itself, not absorbed from the outside. It therefore becomes a question what material is best adapted to retain the heat, and to prevent its radiation to the outer air. Experiments conducted by Dr. Krieger tend to show that flannel and woolen materials answer this purpose more fully than any other manufactured materials. The same series of experiments also demonstrate that loose-fitting garments tend to keep us much warmer than tight-fitting ones. The reason of this is that our clothing not only renders the air still around us, but it also regulates its temperature by the heat that leaves our bodies. We heat our garments, and they continually heat the air passing through the meshes and pores of the skin. We do not feel the loss of heat which our clothing undergoes as we should if the air were to strike our surface without having been previously prepared by our dress, the differences of temperature balance themselves within the material we are clothed in, and of which the ends of our cutaneous nerves form no part. Inside our dress our temperature averages about 75.94° Fahrenheit, which is best kept in by rough, loose woolen textures, while garments of silk and linen should be avoided. Another correspondent of the *Times* points out the value of fur as a non-conductor of heat from the body, and recommends a more general use of the cheaper kinds of furs and skins, especially for persons obliged to be much in the open air. There can be no question as to the physiological soundness of this recommendation. A fur is so arranged that its fine projecting hair intercepts all the heat which flows from the surface by radiation and conduction, and distributes this heat through the air which circulates between the single air-cylinders; the finer the hair of the fur the more it takes up the outgoing heat, and, however cold the air may be, it reaches the nerves of the skin as a warmed air. Furred animals in Winter, when douched superficially, give a very cold sensation. It is only near the skin that their hair feels warm. In a severe cold, certainly little of our animal heat comes as far as the points of the hair, from which it would radiate or be conducted into the air. The current of air in the fur cools the air from its points toward the roots, and a severer cold penetrates only a little further into the fur, without necessarily reaching the skin of the same. All this tends to show that in very severe cold the outflow of heat by the skin into the air contained in the fur or within the dress occurs through one route only—that of conduction. When a fur is worn, no heat comes to the surface for radiation as soon as the points of the hair have the temperature of the surrounding air. Evaporation also sinks to a minimum, because at 68° Fahr. under freezing point all formation of aqueous vapor already ceases, and nearly all the heat in the fur and the dress is employed to heat the arriving air, whose velocity increases according to temperature. These researches, made by Prof. Pettenkoffer and Dr. Krieger, all go to prove the soundness of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Rawlinson and the *Times* correspondent, to whose recommendation in favor of fur clothing we have referred, and demonstrate beyond doubt that all persons, old or young, feeble or strong, who value the preservation of their health or their lives should, as far as possible, in inclement weather, clothe themselves in flannel, woolen, and fur garments, eschewing silk and the lighter materials until the advent of a more favorable season."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Dublin corporation has resolved to ask the Government for a loan of half a million to carry out main drainage works.

Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Chairman of the Leeds School Board, speaking at a distribution of prizes the other day, referred to the circumstance that, with one exception, the whole of the prizes were borne off by girls.

Information has been received at the British Foreign Office of ill-treatment which has been accorded to a British merchant named Webster by the natives of the Pellew Island; also, of an outrage upon the crew of a British schooner, and murder of three of the crew, at Assil, New-Hebrides.

The *Japan News* gives currency to a statement on good authority that Japanese criminals prefer being strangled to being decapitated, and that, too, on religious grounds; the idea apparently being that so long as the body is intact its resurrection will be possible, but that when the head is once separated from the body it may never be reunited.

A Berlin correspondent tells the following: "The other night, at a parliamentary reception at Prince Bismarck's, two of the guests wandered into the Princess's library, where they found a pistol lying upon the writing-table. While they were handling it the dangerous toy discharged, fortunately without doing any harm. It was Kullmann's pistol loaded with ball cartridge."

Venice is rejoicing. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company, the owners of the largest commercial steam fleet afloat, have made the Queen of the Adriatic their point of departure for the East. Accordingly the Venetians have presented a flag of honor to the company, and are looking forward to a new life if not to a return to that maritime importance which they once held.

A movement is actually going on in London for sending more missionaries to the Ashantees. At a large meeting Rev. Mr. Shrenk, one of the missionaries, gave interesting and encouraging details of the work which had been accomplished, and of the peaceful character of the late war, as it had effectually stopped a long course of chronic war and bloodshed which had hindered the extension of civilization and Christianity to the African tribes in the vicinity of Ashantee.

A bill is to be introduced at the next session of the British Parliament for constructing a railroad to the top of Snowdon. It is intended to make the line after a similar pattern to that which ascends the Rigi, and, curiously enough, the gradients will be almost exactly the same. Some of the larger railway companies which are most interested in this proposal intend, if the bill be carried, to run excursion trains to North Wales, and include a journey up Snowdon in the day's entertainment.

A telegram from Alexandria states that two reconnoitring expeditions, each consisting of eight European and twelve native officers and sixty-three soldiers, have been organized by the Egyptian Government, and have started for the Soudan, with the object of surveying the country between the Nile and the provinces of Darfour and Kordofan. Thence the expeditions will proceed to the equator, west of the Albert Nyanza. They will repair the wells wherever necessary, and prepare maps, and will also report upon the population, climate, and commerce of the country through which they pass.

We do not know who was first responsible for the following story, but *Galignani* tells it: "The other night the Paris police on the Rue Nationale came on their rounds to a man who had been thrown down by a dog, which bit him when he tried to rise. Having got the dog off, with some trouble, they found that the man had under his blouse a piece of bacon weighing about twenty pounds, and an assortment of sausages, which he admitted having stolen from a provision shop. He had kept the dog quiet by throwing him pieces of meat, but as soon as he got out the dog followed him and knocked him down. He was taken to the station, while the dog, well satisfied with his own work, went home wagging his tail."

Here is another incident, as recorded in a Scotch paper: Some days ago, as a hearse was proceeding from Markinch toward Kirkcaldy, a man on the roadside asked the driver to give him a lift. The driver told him the "dickey" was already occupied; and the man said he would have no objection, as the hearse was empty, to go inside. This he did. On reaching Thornton, the mourning conveyance halted, in order that those on the "dickey" might get refreshed at a public house; and while the good lady of the house was handing up the tray and glasses to those on the "dickey" the individual inside the hearse, who had also apparently felt the pangs of thirst, gave vent to his feelings by bawling out in a plaintive voice, "Dae ye no think I'm dry, tae?" Horrified at a voice from so unexpected a quarter, the woman started back, dropped glasses and tray, and in a state of extreme terror rushed back into the house, where for a long time she refused to be comforted. She is not yet quite clear in her belief about the matter.

A remarkable scene occurred in the Chester Assize Court the other day. A woman having been found guilty of the manslaughter of her husband, Mr. Justice Brett, in an address to the prisoner, dwelt upon the evidence of her husband's long-continued brutality received with exemplary forbearance, of the special provocation she had received on the day of his death, of the momentary passion which had moved her to throw a sharpening steel at him, without (the Judge believed) any intention of striking him. It did strike the man, and the wife immediately ran for assistance, and did all she could to save him. "All the real right in this case," continued the Judge, "was on your side, all the real wrong on your husband's, and God forbid that I should punish you. I will be no party to it. I will not even make this judgment complete. I will not allow it to be said by anybody that you are a convicted felon, for a conviction is not complete until a sentence is passed, and I mean to pass no sentence at all. I shall merely ask you to enter into your own recognizances to come up for judgment if called upon; and nobody in the world will ever call upon you—God forbid they ever should." The address was interrupted by loud cheering in the court, which was renewed when the prisoner left the dock.

We announced some time ago that a prize of 500 guineas had been offered by Mr. Reilly, of the Pomona Gardens, London, for the encouragement of research into the nature and treatment of hydrophobia, and a committee was formed to draw up the conditions of the competition. As it appeared that the probability of any specific cure for the disease being discovered was very remote, they suggested the advisability of offering smaller prizes, to be awarded to the author of the best essays on hydrophobia, provided they contained some results of original research tending to throw light on the origin, nature, or treatment of the disease. Mr. Reilly has acquiesced in the views of the committee, and he proposes to place at the disposal of the committee next June, a sum of 50 guineas, to be awarded to any person who shall make any original investigation throwing light on the origin, nature, and treatment of hydrophobia, and in the event of no remedy being discovered of such unquestionable merit as to deserve a reward of 500 guineas, a similar prize of 50 guineas will be offered for competition at the end of every two years. The great prize will only be awarded in the event of its being proved to the committee that a satisfactory mode of treating hydrophobia in man or in the lower animals has been discovered.

THAWING OUT THE METER.

An intelligent hotel employe in Indianapolis attempted to thaw out the gas-meter Thursday night. His success startled him. The *Sentinel* thus tells the whole story:

"Last evening, just before 6 o'clock, Mrs. Porter, who is managing the Pyle House during the disability of her sick husband, rushed into the office, where a large number of boarders and guests were waiting for supper, and first begging them not to get excited, or to make any disturbance that might alarm Mr. Porter, who was sick in bed up stairs, informed them that the house was on fire in the cellar. Of course there was an immediate rush for the outside and cellar, where it was at once discovered that the gas meter was all ablaze, the flames reaching the floor and spreading themselves somewhat fearfully. A number pitched into the red and blue blazes with blankets, old clothes, and water, and endeavored to suppress them, but all to little or no purpose, until some one more considerate than the rest suggested that the gas be turned off. A wrench was thereupon secured, the gas turned off, and thus the flames were quickly extinguished without much damage, beyond an exceedingly lively scare for a few minutes. It appears that, having had some trouble during the past few cold nights by the gas-meter freezing, one of the men adopted a rather dangerous method of thawing it out. He wound the end of a stick with a lot of old rags, which he thoroughly saturated with coal-oil. This torch, all ablaze, he held under the pipes and meter long enough to melt the lead that formed the packing where the pipes connect with the meter, and the fire was the result."

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.—Mr. Davenport, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Devere, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE.—M. De Querey, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Minelli.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE FRENCH SPY—PUTNAM—Mr. Marston, Studley, and Marietta Ravel.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

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The meeting which is to be held to-night at Cooper Institute, in reference to the troubles in Louisiana, seems to have fallen almost entirely into the hands of the Democrats. The only gentlemen who have signed the call who can be called leading Republicans are Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and Mr. W. M. EVARTS. The call itself seems to have been chiefly in the hands of Mr. SIMON STERNE; and for our own parts we cannot but regard the meeting as a mistake. Public sentiment has generally condemned SHERIDAN'S "banditti" dispatches, but we do not believe that it is prepared to hand over the settlement of Southern questions to the Democrats. Decidedly the meeting to-night will not be an expression of the Republican sentiment of the country. The Democrats are, of course, anxious to make political capital out of the incidents of last week, and in trying to do that they will not help themselves, while they will certainly inflict an injury upon the South. Most people will feel that it is only reasonable to wait for the President's message on Louisiana before condemning the Administration for the misjudged acts of Gen. SHERIDAN. As we have over and over again pointed out, the President is not really responsible for the state of affairs in Louisiana. His appeals to Congress for definite legislation have been disregarded, and of course things have gradually drifted from bad to worse. It is now quite clear that he should be heard before public meetings are called to denounce him as a "tyrant and usurper." Republicans had better leave this particular meeting to AUGUST BELMONT, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, S. L. M. BARLOW, and JOHN KELLY, whose names are put forward prominently in the "call."

As usual, our latest "cold wave" has come from the West. The thermometer indicated terrible weather in the States and Territories beyond the Mississippi on Friday and Saturday. At Cheyenne it marked 38° below zero; at Des Moines, Iowa, it was 28° below; in the vicinity of St. Louis it was 18° and 25° below. We felt the first effects of the icy wave in this City on Saturday night, but up to a late hour last night we had no such severe weather as that reported in the interior of the State. At Monticello, for example, the mercury is reported to have stood at 20° below zero. Thermometers vary, but we have had no lower temperature—during the daylight hours—than one degree below zero, though it may have gone two or three degrees below in exposed localities. The worst of the cold spell seems to have passed in the West, and it is not likely that it will here outlast to-day.

Business men having correspondence in the Asiatic countries, by the way of Japan, may be interested to know that a new postal convention between that Empire and the United States went into effect Jan. 1, 1875. Heretofore, owing to the absence of any regular postal system in Japan, the mail regulations between the two countries have been entirely in the hands of officials of our own Republic. To such officials residing in Japan this has been a burden; and it has not always satisfied our people. By the new agreement, each half-ounce letter transmitted between the United States and Japan must pay fifteen cents. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than the amount demanded for one-half ounce, will not be forwarded. Newspapers must pay two cents each, and all other printed matter, or articles mailable under the laws of the United States, must be prepaid at the rate of two cents for each two ounces. The Post Office of each country is to levy and collect all postages; and the Japanese Government has already made provision for its share of this responsibility. The rates seem high, but provision is made for a gradual annual reduction, the first reduction taking effect Jan. 1, 1876.

RAIDS ON THE TREASURY.

One would think, from the manner in which bills for aid to railroads are pouring in at Washington, that there was a large surplus in the Treasury; that the country was so prosperous as to be very careless about its expenditures; and that new railroads were likely to be the safest and pleasantest investment that could be found for the public funds, and the most promising speculations to which to pledge the public credit. We have already given our readers some figures by which they can judge of the extent of Mr. TOM SCOTT'S demands. He would like a guarantee of interest at five per cent. on some $120,000,000, say of $6,000,000 annually for forty years. Then there is a very innocent-looking bill which is entitled "A bill providing for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph, and for the performance of all Government service thereon *free.*" Nothing could appear more harmless than this. It begins by declaring the road to be "a military and post road." Then it goes on to bind the road in the most solemn manner to do business for the Government for nothing. Then it lays down the conditions to be observed in constructing it, so that one thinks that here at any rate is a well-guarded bill, intended for the protection and advancement of the public interests. But the next thing one falls upon is a provision for a guarantee by the United States of the company's bonds for $8,000 a mile over a road 700 miles long. This would be five per cent. on $5,600,000, or, for ten years, $2,800,000. Comparatively it is a very moderate steal, and it is remarkable chiefly for the insidious way in which it makes its appearance.

The above road is to be, if it is ever anything, a narrow-gauge road. Another of the same kind is knocking at the Treasury door, under the guidance of Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois. This company also desires a guarantee of interest, the rate to be five per cent., the distance 1,100 miles, and the sum per mile to be $17,500 for the first 400 miles, and $10,000 for the remaining 700 miles. This would be a guarantee of interest on $14,000,000, or of $28,000,000 for the term of the bonds, which is forty years.

Another bill of excessively innocent appearance is one fathered by Mr. MCCRARY—a gentleman who has worked the "cheap transportation" lead very industriously. It is entitled "A bill chartering the Forty-first Parallel Railroad Company of the United States, from Lake Erie to the Missouri River, and to limit the rates of freight thereon." There are twenty-five pages of this bill, and all are occupied with elaborate details, except where, in the heart of the bill, we run across the inevitable provision for Government aid. This, in the present instance, is undisguised. It does not prescribe a roundabout route for the people's money to take from the United States Treasury to the treasury of the company. It lays down a straight cut, and if this is the boldest, it is also, in some regards, the least undesirable way. We can know at least what we are binding ourselves to do.

We do not know how far it would be safe to go in saying that these various measures are too plainly against the public interest to escape condemnation by Congress. We only know that the lobbyists count on them, and expect to reap a harvest from some of them. They say that there are so many Representatives going into private life, with no political future before them, that desperate schemes have more chance. But we cannot think that they have any considerable ground for this theory. There must be very few men who cannot see that bolstering up wild railway speculations with the public money is at this time a policy too absolutely indefensible to be favored at all.

CALIFORNIA.

California had its panic, or rather its stoppage of business, some few years since. The over-doing of unprofitable mining enterprises, the reaction from excessive speculation, and especially the unexpected effect of the construction of the Pacific Road in bringing in cheap competition from "Eastern" dealers, brought down California business to the lowest ebb. The depression, however, as the corresponding one here will be, proved a blessing in disguise. It required calamity to teach the Californians economy. They all learned a severe lesson during this period in the science of saving and of cheapened production, and when business revived, as it was sure to do after the new immigration on the Pacific Railroad, the whole California community found itself in a better financial condition than it had been for years. Another circumstance added to the real wealth of that coast, namely, that after the many losses from gold and silver mining, a considerable amount of capital had been put into agriculture. The "Golden State" showed itself richer in golden harvests even than in the products of the mine. Immense industry and ability were applied to the development of the wonderful resources lying hid in the soil and climate of that favored region. Vine and grape raising was pursued with the utmost eagerness, even if not always with the highest skill, until California became the great wine region of the Union. All the varied products of the temperate zone were tried and found abundantly successful, with the exception alone of one or two fruits.

The Californian wheat has become celebrated all over the world. The fruits are sought for in our own market. But as, owing to the distance, many of the fruits could not be exported profitably, large experiments were made in drying, canning, or otherwise preserving these delicious products for exportation. The producer on that coast had also the double advantage and pleasure of being able to unite the semi-tropical fruits and products with those of the temperate zone, so that a Yankee farmer, accustomed alone to apples and cherries, could see in his California orchard, olives, figs, nectarines, peaches, and grapes, by the side of quinces, pears, and plums; and sometimes an orange-grove or lemon-plantation, or even a small banana, side by side with the New-England fruits and crops. With the extraordinary richness of the soil, and the bountiful climate, the only wonder was that so few emigrants left the bleak hills of New-England for those sunny and fertile valleys.

Gradually, however, the State has recovered prosperity. We now hear of workmen being so much in demand in San Francisco that many kinds of building have had to wait for hands. Yet immigrants are arriving at the rate of a thousand a week. Everywhere improvement is the order of the day. Marsh lands are drained, new products are experimented with, new means of supplying water attempted, farm-houses built, schools opened, and the rural districts made accessible. Everywhere there is activity and prosperity. To add to the apparent wealth comes in the reported discovery of a new "bonanza," chimney of silver ore in the famous Comstock lode, which has enriched and ruined so many speculators. The silver mining stocks have risen, in consequence, over a hundred millions in value within a few days. We said "apparent" wealth, for it is exceedingly doubtful how far mining has directly paid the outlay in California and Nevada. No doubt the present and future owners of that particular vein of ore in Virginia City will bring forth their silver with profit to themselves and the country. But as a set-off to these and similar profits must be put the long course of non-paying investments in the Comstock lode and other mines, there being now fifty non-paying mines on that coast to one profitable. It is a matter of considerable doubt with students of economy whether every dollar of silver and gold taken out of the ground on the Pacific coast has not cost a full dollar in labor and money. There is no question that, on the whole, wheat-raising has paid better in California than quartz mining.

There is, however, an indirect result of mining which enriches the State. It attracts labor and capital. The news of the sudden and marvelous fortunes now made in Virginia City and on the San Francisco Stock Board will draw in the young, speculative, and adventurous from every portion of the Union. Real estate will rise; business become more active; there will be a greater demand for all products, whether of the soil or factory, and a new career of speculation and commercial activity will begin on that coast. Some who came to mine will stay to farm. Agriculture—the solid source of wealth—will reap the benefit of the excitement; and, long after the speculators have lost their suddenly-won fortunes, the country will be covered with the flourishing farms of those who put their gains in land rather than in mining stocks.

THEATRICAL RIGHTS.

The theatre-going public of Boston has just been called upon to consider a case of a somewhat peculiar nature, and one which intimately concerns the rights of most persons who attend theatrical representations. It seems that during a recent performance of an opera at the Globe Theatre in that city, a spectator was much displeased with a certain part of the work, which received from the mass of the auditors a double encore. This person, therefore, thought to remonstrate by a hiss, which he did as soon as the number in question had received the honors of a fourth encore. No sooner had he hissed than an official attached to the theatre tapped him upon the shoulder and threatened him with expulsion from the theatre if he repeated that which was evidently considered an offense. As there was a policeman present, and the hisser had no desire to be ignominiously expelled from the audience, he remained silent under protest. But the next day he published an indignant communication in one of the leading newspapers, resenting as a gross impertinence the warning which he had received, and asserting his inalienable right, as well as that of the public in general, to hiss as much as he pleased. Certain papers supported his claims, and read a severe lesson to the proprietors of the theatre for their interference with the liberty of the public to express such disapprobation as it pleased.

The expression of disapproval by means of hissing is comparatively unknown in American theatres and opera-houses. Of course, a disgraceful failure, or indecorous conduct on the part of actors or singers on the stage, would be reproved here quite as quickly as in Europe. But a hiss as a means of criticism of improperly conceived or inadequate performances of a theatrical nature is almost unknown here—whereas in Europe it is a universal practice. Our audiences do not hesitate to noisily call and recall an overworked and exhausted prima donna or tragedian, and to compel them several times to repeat that which they have been paid to give but once. A few injudicious persons with clamping boots, rattling canes, and strident voices find it perfectly easy to overawe the less exacting members of an audience, and completely to ruin the artistic value of a performance by forcing the repetition of certain points in it. But they cannot find it in their hearts to be tolerant of demonstrations of disapproval; and it is to be presumed that a group of hissers would be set down as "disorderly," and their expulsion would be thought quite right by the very persons who are the greatest sinners in the matter of selfish and exacting encores. It is time that all this should be changed, and that it should be definitely understood that marks of disapprobation are just as proper in a theatre or concert hall as testimonials of approval or pleasure. A storm of hisses now and then would do a great deal toward correcting the glaring faults of actors who now fancy themselves well nigh perfect because they so rarely hear anything besides stamping and clapping; and a little more sternness in opera and concert audiences would result in nothing but good. In France the hisser is firmly fixed in his right; the legal tribunals long since decided in his favor, and the symmetrical verse of BOILEAU contains a line which asserts that the right to hiss is one which is purchased at the entrance-door of the theatre.

Hissing might now and then be used to good advantage in rebuking the zeal of those enthusiastic souls who applaud everything indiscriminately, whether it revolts against all the canons of good taste, or is exceedingly tasteful and good. At a classical concert, as a rule, in our principal cities, it will be observed that the applause is not specially frequent, but that when it comes, it is spontaneous, and is always exactly in the proper places. Would that the same thing could be said of the theatre here, but unfortunately it cannot. Vulgar tricks and broad overacting are often allowed to usurp and maintain a prominence which they do not for an instant deserve, by means of the rude and boisterous applause of the unthinking. Theatre-goers will in time learn to rid their brains of the now too-prevalent notion that the people who hiss are presumptuous and sour-tempered; and theatre-owners certainly cannot commit a greater error than to fancy that they have a right to suppress the criticism which is expressed by sibilation. A goodly number of comedies have been placed upon the stages of New-York and Boston during the past few years, which would never have gained the honors of a second representation had the majority of the people in the audiences expressed their real sentiments with regard to them. Hissing, practiced within due bounds, and at proper moments, in performances, would rid the stage of many shams and humbugs, and would temper and restrain the excess of applause.

THE TRIP TO THE CENTENNIAL.

The construction of the Centennial buildings is advancing with remarkable rapidity. Some branches of the work are, of course, temporarily suspended by cold weather. Much of it, also—particularly of the iron work—is going on at other places than on the grounds. Still, even the progress already visible to the public affords great reason for congratulation. A few weeks after the Spring opens, the evidences of advance thus apparent will be immensely increased.

One of the important questions to people who contemplate visiting the Centennial Exhibition is how they are going to get there. To New-Yorkers this inquiry is one of great moment. Those, especially, who wish to go and return the same day will desire to know precisely what facilities will be furnished for that purpose. This class will constitute a very large part of the residents of this City visiting the exhibition, and comparatively a still greater part of the portion of our population who, on many accounts, it is pre-eminently desirable should go—namely, working mechanics, operatives, and working people in general, and their families.

We have not much definite information as to what the Pennsylvania Railroad Company actually will do in the matter of which we are speaking. Most of our remarks, therefore, must be confined to the statement of what it is practicable for them to do. And first under this head may be mentioned the circumstance that it will be perfectly easy to set passengers down as close to the Centennial buildings as a due regard to the comfort and safety of other visitors will allow. The main track of the railroad is less than a third of a mile from the grounds. From a point about three-quarters of a mile west of Mantua Junction, a branch to the site of the buildings has already been constructed. There need, therefore, be no trouble about extortionate hack-hire, or crowded street cars. This, it is almost superfluous to remark, is an exceedingly valuable arrangement. A distance of two or three miles, or even a single mile, to be traversed by local conveyances or on foot would be an inconvenience that would keep great numbers of people away.

In regard to the fare which it will be necessary for the railroad company to charge, we cannot attempt to speak with precision. We are sure, however, that we are within bounds in saying that $3 for the round trip would be amply sufficient. This would be one and two-thirds cents a mile, the distance each way being ninety miles. It is here to be remembered that the trains would carry comparatively little dead weight. Most of the passengers would probably take no baggage. The cars would be well filled, and the trains could be large enough to work the engines up to nearly or quite their full capacity. The price we have mentioned refers to first-class trains, though not to "parlor" or "palace" car accommodations. Cheap excursion trains might, we should think, be run at $2 or less for the round trip. These cheap lines, in our view, would be in many respects of more value than any others.

The time needed on the road for the excursion will be, for the first-class lines, about three hours each way. This is about the time of the regular express trains now, and, considering the fact that the road passes through so many cities, crossing most of the streets at grade, is quite fast enough. There has been some talk of running trains through from New-York in two hours. This, allowing for the ferry, would be forty-nine miles an hour. We do not see what the inhabitants of New-Jersey have done that they should be killed off at the rate which trains running at that pace through their principal cities would involve. The State suffered much in the Revolution; but that is no reason for so practical an illustration of battle-field scenes on the occasion of our great national celebration.

The time that can be spent at the exhibition will, of course, depend on how early people are ready to start and how late they are willing to sit up. A great many will prefer to make a long day of it, leaving New-York, say at 7 in the morning and getting back at 11 at night. This would give for first-class passengers ten hours at the exhibition, and—supposing those in the second-class trains to be one hour longer each way on the road—eight hours for the latter. Ten hours, it is true, seems like a long while to spend at one time in this manner; but it is not so long as is often passed in looking at a cattle show or county fair by persons to whom it does not occur that they are accomplishing any great feat by it.

We have in this article spoken almost exclusively of the facilities for going to the Centennial in the morning and returning in the evening. Of course there will be, in addition, sleeping cars for those who do not wish to start early or who desire to stay late. A great many people like a sleeping car. The atmosphere in it seems to do them good. We have no doubt that the opportunity of thus invigorating their health will be amply furnished to such individuals on the occasion of which we have been speaking.

SPIRITUALISTIC HUMBUGS.

The spirits find new champions daily. "Materialization" is on the defensive, and is perhaps a trifle vindictive, if we may judge from the fierce threat which one of its advocates has latterly made. This unamiable person, through the columns of one of our contemporaries, informs the press in particular, and the world in general, that if newspaper criticism upon "the manifestations" is not suspended "the mediums through whom they occur will very soon have the power to suspend the press, and they will use it, too." This is very dreadful; nay, more, it is excessively aggravating thus to have one's business interests committed to the malign influence of those wicked agencies called by the great ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS the Diakka, or mischievous sprites. On careful examination, we find the author of this prophecy to be a person who has lately visited the mystic abode of the EDDY brothers, and who has become convinced that they are in every sense the miraculous people that they represent themselves. The exposure of the Katie King frauds, and the complete outwitting of the charlatan HOLMES family, have had no effect on the calm and judicial mind of this new apostle of the doctrine of materialization. He puts no faith in the statements of scientific cavilers; he sets at naught all evidence which sensible people usually regard as conclusive, and proceeds to examine for himself. He has not only spent much time in the Vermont valley, where the EDDY brothers reside, but has taken a leisurely look at the "cabinet" from which they are wont to evoke materialized spirits. After having examined every portion of the hall where the manifestations occur, he solemnly proclaims that there is nowhere any means for the production of "spirits by mechanical tricks or by optical illusions," and therefore announces that there is no fraud in the rustic EDDYS and their seeming phenomena.

This apostle doubtless thinks himself right, and will at once become a devoted subject of the monarch Superstition. He will be introduced to the sprightly ghost of his grandmother, or that of his uncle who died in the Revolutionary War. He will probably treat with sublime scorn the insinuation that he has been grossly deceived and made a stool-pigeon by the skillful jugglers in the Vermont valley. It will not enter his mind that the EDDYS perhaps found it expedient to cast about them for some dupe from whom they could hide the means by which they accomplish their tricks, and then ask him to "investigate." He has, possibly, forgotten that the EDDYS were very shy of anything like a close investigation at the hands of many scientific people who were desirous of proving the "materialization" a fraud. One witness, who was by no means very timid, asserted his belief that the jugglers, so far from really desiring a practical test of their operations, were almost ready to offer personal violence to any one who should undertake such a test. We are not prepared to believe that the EDDYS are working out a new science which will revolutionize everything on this planet, any more than we were to believe that KATIE KING was a disembodied spirit who clothed herself at will in a living human frame. There was some distinguished testimony in her favor—a good deal more than has yet been offered in behalf of the EDDYS—and those who from the very first refused to accept the one are not very likely to pay much attention to the other.

There is a large class to whom actual harm is done by a foolish belief in the mummeries and maskings of such beings as appear from the dark cabinet in the farm-house of the EDDYS. If the press, which the new champion threatens in such a mysterious manner, could manage to unmask the charlatans who are preying on the superstitious natures of the masses, and who make constant and unseemly mockery of the mysteries of physical death and the immortality of the soul, it would accomplish a noble mission. Possibly it may yet be induced to give the impudence of the impostors who trade in spiritualistic "manifestations" of the grosser sort a lesson which they will not forget. The bravado of the EDDY brothers shows that they are already afraid of being brought to judgment. If they are really desirous of keeping the confidence of those benighted beings who still believe in them, they will find it wise to employ no more such uncompromising champions as this one who has lately come before the public. If the light of truth falls as steadily for the next six months upon the dark cabinets of materializers as it has done for the past few weeks, the occupation of the EDDYS and their champion will be gone.

"SOCIETY" IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

Although the interviewer has been partially suppressed, he is still responsible for a great deal of mischief. The ill he wrought will live after his utter extinction. It is to the interviewer that we owe the present fashion of dragging all sorts of private affairs into public notice. There really seems no longer to be anything resembling the old-fashioned and comfortable privacy of family and social life. Every detail that can be garnished or distorted in such a way as to attract the attention of a miseducated reader, is seized upon and paraded with an absolute disregard of what we used to consider the sacred proprieties of life. After some ingenious newspaper men had invented the art of interviewing, it became the custom to use it on all possible occasions, and in all sorts of ways. From being a means to discover and uncover the views of public men upon public questions, it became an unmitigated nuisance. Interviewers, like the frogs of Egypt, were in every man's bed-chamber and bread-trough. There was no detail of his household economy or family affairs too personal or too delicate to escape publication, if the interviewer only once got at any source of information, however humble. If the master of the house refused to be laid under contribution, the cook might be made to disgorge something. We are now so used to this contemptible business, that the frequent impertinence of publishing what is known as "society news" is tolerated with only an occasional murmur of protest.

We must suppose that there are people who are interested to know that at Mrs. Potiphar's party Mrs. Gnu wore a rich mauve satin dress with certain mysteriously-named furbelows, or that at Mrs. Gunnybags' dinner the crimson-edged napkins bore an elegantly-wrought monogram of the Gunnybags family. Perhaps Mesdames Potiphar, Gnu, and Gunnybags like this. But people who do *not* like it should be protected from the intrusion of "society" reporters. It has been said that some persons do actually furnish these reporters with lists of guests, descriptions of dresses, catalogues of wedding gifts, and so on, very much as a shopkeeper might advertise the superiority of his wares and the admirable quality of his customers. Of course, such people are beyond the reach of protest; they are like some of the weak persons who consent to be interviewed, and thereafter curse the interviewer. This particular variety of society gossip grows so fast that it supports a sickly sort of newspaper or *feuilleton* devoted to the business. We have seen one where the whole sheet is divided off into such taking departments as "Society Intelligence," "Receptions," "Our Débutantes," "Our Amateurs," "Sociables," "Entertainments," "Our Society Leaders," "Society Gallants," "Private Turnouts," and so on *ad nauseam*. These headings are characteristic of the silly age which makes such publications possible. We are told that the beauty of Mrs. A. B. C. is "somewhat enhanced by the change of her raven tresses to a sunny hue," or that Miss D. E. F. "slays hearts without being able to keep a record of the same." It is also announced of a lady that "her honeymoon, owing to the afflicted loss of her good father, is thereby rendered very quiet and restricted," or that another lady, whose name is conspicuously mentioned, has "the rare quality of being fascinating without the aid of mere beauty of features." It is a pity that the author of such a piece of impudence could not have had a visit from the young lady's big brother, although it is qualified by the eloquent statement that the subject of this mixed tribute is "mistress of the plaintive harp and bird-like flute." Nor do the gentlemen fare much better with this industrious news-gatherer. One who has probably buffeted the interviewer, is described as "requiring to be drawn out before imparting the information that many years of intense study have given him." Other unfortunate persons are similarly dealt with, and, as the society thus described, is in a capital city, the salary of each official "lot" is carefully appended, like the price list of an auctioneer's catalogue.

People who do not favor this publicity of private affairs may not always be able to help themselves. But it becomes every well-meaning man who desires to preserve some remnant of old-fashioned seclusion to set his face against all such outrageous violations of decency. People who live in cities complain that their young people exist in such a full glare of public excitement that their education becomes a matter apparently of very little importance, if not an impossibility. Girls who ought to be preparing for the active and grave duties of life, are gazetted as "rosebuds of society," or advertised as *débutantes*. How far this state of things encourages, or is encouraged by, the exposed condition of society generally we cannot say. Certainly, no convocation of politic bees in a glass hive could be more thoroughly open to observation than much of our so-called "society" is to-day. By and by we shall have no more domestic life, no family seclusion, and nothing worthy the name of home.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wilson, it is said, has decided to sail for Europe in April.

Ex-Gov. Thomas G. Turner, of Rhode Island, died on Sunday, aged sixty-four years.

Mr. Erastus Ross, of Binghamton, has given that city 100 acres of land for a public park.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger will practice law in Washington, but will retain his residence in Ohio.

Some Connecticut papers urge the nomination of Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey by the Republicans for Governor.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Mail* says that Col. William S. King is supposed to be in Utica, N. Y., resting at his old home.

Ex-State Treasurer David P. Nichols, of Connecticut, declines to be a candidate for any office on the State ticket next Spring.

A manufacturer in Lawrence, Mass., has his life insured for a quarter of a million of dollars, the largest sum held in New-England.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* would like to see the Republican votes cast for Hon. William A. Wheeler, for United States Senator.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, says he is not opposed to the election of Hon. William A. Wallace, his neighbor and friend, to the United States Senate.

Joseph Tucker and wife, of New-Hampshire, recently celebrated their golden wedding in the house in which they have lived all the fifty years of their married life.

The Boston *Advertiser* expects the first contest for the United States Senatorship from Massachusetts to be between Judge Hoar and Mr. Dawes. Should it prove that neither can obtain the prize new names will be brought in.

Hon. D. M. Halbert's action as Mayor of Binghamton has been so satisfactory that a large number of the prominent citizens and tax-payers formally entreated him to accept a nomination for a second term, but he declines on the plea that his private business forbids.

Miss Harriot K. Hunt, one of the pioneer female physicians, died in Boston, recently, at the age of sixty-nine years. She earned her first fee in 1830, but began her regular practice in 1835, with her sister. Although not a graduate of any medical school, she received an honorary degree from the Philadelphia Female College.

Mr. Alvinza Hayward, of San Francisco, who lately sold his interest in a single mine in Nevada for $1,600,000, made some handsome Christmas presents to San Francisco institutions, among them the following: To the Protestant Orphan Asylum, $5,000; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $5,000; Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, $5,000, and the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, $5,000.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* mentions the case of John F. Potter, as the most remarkable manifestation of impudence ever known in politics. A year ago, it says, Mr. Potter was the Democratic candidate for Senator against Hon. T. D. Weeks, in Walworth County, Wisconsin. Weeks was elected. Now Potter arises to instruct Weeks as to the course to be pursued to save the Republican Party.

THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers can have little idea of the extreme of poverty in which many poor and industrious families find themselves this Winter. Very many widows, with small children, have managed to keep above water by the work which precedes the holidays. This has come to an end. The savings have been eaten up, and now they know not where to turn. Sometimes there is no food or fuel in the house. The children are without shoes or sufficient clothing for the Winter. The wolf is truly at the door.

Our industrial schools have just distributed thousands of garments and shoes among this class, but there are still around each school numbers of worthy, honest, and exceedingly needy families who are in bitter want.

Possibly some of your readers would be pleased either to visit these poor families themselves, or to make use of the teachers, who have had such a large experience with poverty, as their almoners. The kind givers would then have the satisfaction of seeing at once the effect of their gifts, and of knowing that they went directly to the wants of the poor. If not too much of a trespass on your space, could we ask the insertion of the addresses of these schools?

CHARLES L. BRACE,
Secretary of Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1875.

Industrial Schools.—Open to all children who can not attend the public schools—Cottage Place School, No. 204 Bleecker street; East River School, No. 201 East Fortieth street; Hudson River School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh street; Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth street; German School, No. 272 Second street; Italian School, No. 44 Franklin street; Lord School, No. 207 Greenwich street; Park School, Sixty-eighth street, near Broadway; Fifty-second Street School, Fifty-second street, near Eleventh avenue; Fifty-third Street School, No. 340 West Fifty-third street; Water Street School, corner Dover and Water streets; Avenue C School, corner Fourth street and Avenue C; Phelps School, No. 355 East Thirty-fifth street; Newsboys' School, No. 49 Park place; Girls' School, No. 120 West Sixteenth street; Fourth Ward School, No. 52 Market street; Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson street; Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh street; Thirteenth Ward School, No. 327 Rivington street; Fourteenth Ward School, No. 93 Crosby street; Sixteenth Ward School, No. 211 West Eighteenth street.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. CLEWS & CO.

A daily paper, which has a long-standing political grudge against Mr. Henry Clews, has taken a fresh opportunity of gratifying its malice by grossly misrepresenting the assets of the firm. To most people this will seem a mean and paltry way of indulging a personal spite, but a brief explanation will dispose of the misstatements now made public.

The debt due the firm from the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company is about two million dollars, which is secured by $2,400,000 first mortgage bonds and $1,000,000 income and equipment bonds and *not* two millions stock of the company as was stated. The same erroneous statement applies to the other roads enumerated. All the items which are referred to represent debts due from the various corporations, with first mortgage bonds held as security therefor, and *not* stocks put in the schedule at par as was stated.

The sixty thousand dollar Rockford, Rock Island Company item is an obligation of that company for Illinois County bonds, which, with the accrued interest, would now sell for the above sum. Sufficient property has been attached to cover the claim, and two decisions in court have already been rendered sustaining the attachment. The $120 standing to the credit of "Alice Cary" in the schedule is an amount due for interest on her personal account, and does *not* represent a subscription fund as stated. All but this small sum has been paid over to her executors.

Mr. Clews confidently believes that if the secured creditors will continue their leniency, and hold on to their securities until the present depressing effects of the panic have fully passed away, enough will be realized therefrom to pay them in full and an excess sufficient to provide for the entire unsecured indebtedness of the firm. If sales are now made under the auctioneer's hammer on the present depressed state of the market the sacrifice will necessarily be very great.

Mr. Clews states that a few days prior to the panic his London firm succeeded in placing the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota bonds on the London Exchange for regular dealings, and on the strength of which the organization of a Syndicate was about completed to take the entire balance of the unsold bonds of the company, and he is confident had the panic been deferred ten days longer his firm would have had the avails in hand of the $2,400,000 bonds they now hold, which would have made his New-York and London houses impregnable during the panic.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

The *United Presbyterian*, published at Pittsburg, Penn., has a new and improved style of type.

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican*, heretofore published weekly, is hereafter to be issued twice a week.

The Pittsburg *Presbyterian Banner* claims to be the oldest religious newspaper in the country. It is now in its sixty-first volume.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* has put on a new dress, and claims to have a larger circulation than any other paper printed in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. George H. Shepard, who has successfully conducted the Huntington *Long Islander* for twenty-two years, has sold out to his son, Mr. Charles E. Shepard.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union*, after being advertised for some time, has been sold at public auction, and purchased by Paul Morrill, one of its old proprietors, for $65,000. The management will remain as heretofore.

The lively little Washington *Star* is now printed from larger and clearer type than it has used heretofore, and continues to give Washington news with a promptness that ought to excite the envy, if not the emulation, of the morning papers at the National Capital.

Mr. Seaborn J. Saffold has sold his interest in the Selma (Ala.) *Times* to Richard H. English, for five years past business manager of the paper, and the latter gentleman announces that it will continue as heretofore Democratic, but independent, and free from the control of cliques or rings.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"The Merchant of Venice" will be represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening, Mr. E. L. Davenport personating *Shylock*, Miss Leclercq *Portia*. At the Park Theatre the season of opera bouffe will be inaugurated by a performance of "Le Voyage en Chine." At Wood's a drama called "Edmund Kean" is to be acted. No change of importance is noticeable in the announcements from other houses.

CAPT. WARD'S WILL.

Capt. Eber B. Ward's will gives his landed possessions on the Western Shore, in and about Ludington, Mich., to his wife and the two infant children, his wife to have half the furniture and a share in the library, paintings, and statuary. His Chicago rolling mill property is given to Detroit parties, except fifty shares each to John Woodruff, of Ludington; George H. Wyman, of Cleveland, and Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio. The Milwaukee Iron Company stock is given in varying amounts to Thomas Lynn, of Ludington; C. Lyon, of Conneaut, Ohio, and James Hagerman, of Milwaukee. The Wyandotte property mostly goes to the family, and all other interests are given to his sister and the five surviving children of his wife, to be sold by the Trustees, and the proceeds invested in good securities, and the income paid by the Trustees to the legatees, who have no control over any of the property whatever.

ALBANY.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP QUESTION.

UNFOUNDED ACCUSATIONS MADE AGAINST THE FRIENDS OF MR. MURPHY—GOV. SEYMOUR TO TAKE PART IN THE CONTEST IN BEHALF OF MR. KERNAN—HIS HEAD-QUARTERS AT THE DELAVAN—PROBABILITY THAT HIS EFFORTS WILL NOT BE SUCCESSFUL—THE BEARING OF THE QUESTION ON THE FUTURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature on Wednesday last, there has been nothing but solitude at Albany. But already there appear signs of returning life, and some of them are of a kind that one cannot but regret to see. In this latter catalogue must be included a leading editorial article in one of the Albany Sunday papers, which makes the distinct assertion that the friends of Mr. Murphy oppose Mr. Kernan because he is a Catholic, and which also more than hints that the friends of the former are prepared to purchase his seat in the Senate if it cannot be otherwise obtained. The first proposition is simply absurd, for two-thirds of the Kings County delegation, who are well known as Mr. Murphy's strongest supporters, are themselves Catholics, and furthermore the argument *ad religionem* has never been heard here outside of the editorial article referred to. The charge of corruption, too, is wholly gratuitous, for while there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Kernan would be guilty of it himself, or would countenance it in others when used in his behalf, there is no greater reason to make the charge against Mr. Murphy or his friends, unless, indeed, a paucity of other arguments can be called a reason. The article referred to is to be regretted because it is almost the first indication which has been given that the contest was to be bitter as well as earnest. The Kings County people who are here deny the charges of the article in the most emphatic manner. They say that they come here to urge in every honorable way the election of a man whom they regard as eminently fit for the position, and they think it rather hard that they should be charged with fanaticism and corruption when, during the whole canvass, they have not said a word but in fairness to Mr. Kernan. Mr. Kernan himself, they feel sure, does not countenance such accusations.

Another indication of returning animation is the confirmation of the rumor that Gov. Seymour will himself take part in the canvass on behalf of his friend Kernan. He arrives in this city to-morrow, accompanied by Scott Lord and J. Thomas Spriggs—a party which brings strongly to mind the old "Utica Regency." Before this Kernan has had no head-quarters, but hereafter parlor No. 450 at the Delavan will serve as such, as No. 454 has previously for the Murphy Party. That Gov. Seymour feels it necessary to come is a certain indication that the Kernan party appreciate the work that has been done by his friends for Mr. Murphy, and that even at this late day they purpose to follow suit even if they cannot hope to win the trick. But there is a great deal of question as to how much this move will avail them. Gov. Seymour is undoubtedly more capable of firing the Democratic heart than any other single man in the party; but his strength is entirely personal, and does not extend beyond himself, and it is well known that he has already met with more than one refusal in his attempt to transmute friendship for himself into friendship for Mr. Kernan. Mr. Seymour might be successful, if he chose to ask for votes for himself, but in political circles in this city his success as a lobbyist for John Kelly's candidate is considered as rather doubtful.

But Mr. Seymour's arrival in Albany has quite as strong a future as a present interest. By supporting Kernan he not only, as has been said, tacitly puts himself in co-operation with John Kelly and Tammany, in the attempt of that organization to control the politics of this State, but he also will draw the lines strictly between Mr. Church and Mr. Tilden in their Presidential aspirations. If Kernan should be elected what would become of the ambitions of Mr. Church, whose friends are anxiously waiting for the time to come when they can control the delegation from New-York State in his favor for the Presidency? Now it is certainly obvious, and is common talk in Albany, that these two interests cannot be harmonized. Mr. Kernan is represented on the one hand by Tammany Hall, John Kelly, and Gov. Seymour in behalf of Mr. Tilden's aspirations. Meanwhile the friends of Sanford E. Church stand aloof, wondering whether, in the event of the success of Mr. Kernan, Mr. Church—the leader of his party in the State west of Albany—will be compelled to lapse into political obscurity. That, to-day, is the reason why so many men in the Legislature are not committed, and will not commit themselves on this subject. The result of Mr. Kernan's election is too apparent to Mr. Church's friends; it would simply be passing over the entire political organization of this State to Mr. John Kelly and Tammany Hall in the interests of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Church's friends will make so disastrous a political blunder. Seymour, Kernan, Kelly, and Tilden cannot be in favor of furthering the plans of Judge Church's friends for the future.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

IT ASSEMBLES TO-MORROW—HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR LIKELY TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER WILL DETERMINE WHO SHALL BE UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The New-Jersey Legislature will assemble at noon to-morrow in the State-house at Trenton, and owing to the political complexion of the respective Houses—the Senate being Republican and the Assembly Democratic—much interest is manifested in the meeting. It seems to be conceded that Hon. John W. Taylor, of Newark, who presided over the deliberations of the State Senate last year, will be re-elected to the position, the duties of which he discharged with unquestionable fairness to both sides. There will be considerable excitement over the election of a presiding officer for the lower house. Assemblymen Gill, of Elizabeth, McGill, of Jersey City, and Jules C. Fitzgerald, of Newark, are the most prominent candidates. Some persons suppose the United States Senatorship to depend upon this contest, and will regard the election of either aspirant as a promise of the success of the gentleman whose election he favors. Mr. Fitzgerald was frequently called to the chair by the presiding officer of the last House, and won golden opinions from men of both parties for the readiness and impartiality of his rulings. All the candidates will go before the House with a respectably strong support, and a prophecy as to whose chances are the strongest would be as likely to be wrong as right.

The ceremonies preliminary to Judge Bedle's taking his seat as Governor will take place on the 19th inst., and on the 20th it is understood that an effort will be made to elect a successor to Hon. John P. Stockton, in the United States Senate. For this position the candidates are numerous. The present Senator desires a re-election, and his friends claim that the chances are all in his favor. Ex-Gov. Randolph, who has been vigorously working for a long time for the coveted honor, and who ran the late State campaign in that interest, will offer strong opposition to the realization of Mr. Stockton's ambition. Attorney General Gilchrist, who is one of the leading lawyers and, as conceded on all sides, one of the most effective orators in the State, strongly hopes, and he says with good reason, to replace Mr. Stockton, while Jacob Vanatta, also a lawyer, is being pushed for the position, and has the support, it is said, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, whose counsel he is. Besides the United States Senatorship there are several State offices to be given away.

CUBA.

THE NEGROES HOLIDAY—HOW THEY KEEP IT—SCENES IN THE STREETS—CELEBRATIONS IN HONOR OF DON ALFONSO—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

To-day is the negroes holiday, the festival of All Kings Day, and is celebrated by them with as much of barbaric noise and display as possible. Bands of negroes gayly, fantastically, and sometimes savagely dressed, and carrying flags and banners, parade the streets, singing and dancing to the accompaniment of their African tomtoms, drums, and other instruments erroneously called of music. Their eye is to the main chance, however, and they levy a sort of forced contribution on everybody they encounter. There seems to be a disposition, on account of the recent events in Spain, to celebrate the festival this year with as much *éclat* as possible; and since early dawn numerous parties of negroes have been going about singing and dancing. Very correctly do the authorities, in the precautionary regulations relative to them always published at this time, call them "*diablitos*," or little devils, for when a stranger finds himself the centre of one of these singing, howling, dancing, bepainted, and barbarously-attired groups, and is dinned by the noise from their African instruments, he is apt to think pandemonium has broken loose. Generally before noon the different bands, which are formed according to their nations or occupations, assemble in the court-yard of the palace. The Captain General receives a few of the most aristocratic of the F. Fs. Africa, and throws from the balcony a largesse to the rest of cigars, &c. Meanwhile the noise of the singing and dancing in the court-yard is something infernal. At 2 o'clock Havana *entramuros* is relieved of the infliction, for, according to regulations, they must go outside of the limits of the city walls, and at sundown withdraw altogether. The Captain General holds a court to-day at noon in honor of the day, and this evening there is to be a grand serenade given him by the bands of the several volunteer corps, at the Quinta de los Molinos, his present residence.

CELEBRATING THE ACCESSION OF DON ALFONSO.

The parade of the volunteers to celebrate the advent to the throne of Don Alfonso came off last Sunday afternoon. About 14,000 volunteers were under arms, and were extended as usual in a line from the Prado to the Quinta de los Molinos. In marching past the Captain General, in review, there were numerous shouts of "Viva España," "Viva el Rey," &c., but not the great enthusiasm it was expected there would be. The parade otherwise was well conducted, and nothing disagreeable occurred to mar it.

THE NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Naturally the chief interest of the present moment lies in the telegrams received from Spain, detailing the progress of Don Alfonso, and the steps taken by the Government. The *Diario* considers all those thus far received highly satisfactory, and the facility with which the monarchy is re-established in Spain truly admirable and providential. It gives and admiringly comments upon the telegrams received from the Queen mother and Ministers. The last one published comes from the Colonial Minister, and relates to affairs on this island. It is as follows:

"I have just taken possession of the Ministry of Ultramar (Colonial). Your Excellency will please, in my name, fulfill the grateful duty of saluting all the loyal of that island. On the 10th inst. 1,000 troops will sail. His Majesty's Government trusts that it will be able to forward as many as are necessary to destroy all hopes of the rebels.

ADELARDO LOPEZ DE ARGALA."

ACTION OF THE CASINO ESPANOL.

The Casino Español, which must have a finger in every political pie, made a formal call on the Captain General, and also transmitted congratulatory telegrams to the King and Government, and the papers have not yet done publishing the telegrams received from the other casinos of the island to the Casino Español, to be the exponent of their patriotic congratulations and best wishes. In short, Prince Alfonso has pretty generally received the compliments of the season from his loyal subjects in Cuba. His Saints day, which is upon the 23d inst., is to be celebrated in grand style here. The city is to give a civic procession, and the Casino Español a grand ball. There is also a rumor that Concha will give a ball, and is wavering in the choice of the palace or his residence, the Quinta de los Molinos, but it is probable that he will give instead a grand banquet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subscription to the Gold Regulating League has reached, so far, the amount of $701,500. Gold, however, still keeps at the rate of 100 to 110, and does not show much disposition to break. There is a report current of the landing, several days ago, in the Eastern department, of an expedition composed of 400 men and 6,000 arms, but whether this is to be classed with the reports which are intended to affect the gold market—such as the departure of Concha, suicide of Don Carlos, and many others of similar startling character—your correspondent cannot say. The weather has, thus far this winter, been exceptionally warm and pleasant.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER.

Last Wednesday, at Point Pleasant, West Va., a city on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, William Weitzel shot and killed Capt. Hutch McDaniels. A few weeks ago Mr Weitzel left home on a business trip, and upon his return was informed by a brother of his wife that McDaniels had seduced her during his absence. Weitzel, upon questioning his wife, satisfied himself that the story was true, then loading his double-barreled shot-gun with buckshot, started in broad daylight to find and punish her seducer. Calling at McDaniels' house he learned that he had gone to the river, and thither he pursued him. Meeting his victim, a parley of words ensued, Weitzel accusing McDaniels of wronging him. Weitzel fired one shot into his victim at a distance, brought him to the earth, then walked up to where he lay, and fired the other load into his body at short range. McDaniels was taken up dead. Weitzel was arrested, and has the sympathy of the community.

THE IDENTICAL VEST.

The Paris *Kentuckian* says: "J. H. Kendrick, of this county, informs us that a cousin of his, Mrs. William Perry, near Deer Creek Meeting-house, Kenton County, has the vest worn by Gen. Israel Putnam when he made his escape from the British soldiery, in his ride down the stone steps, near Stamford, Conn., in 1779, where, with 150 militia, he was opposing 1,500 British under Tyron. The rebels were forced to retreat, Putnam staying till the last. Being hard pressed and fired upon, he galloped down a steep rock, in which nearly 100 steps had been cut for people to ascend going to church. Mrs. Perry is the grandniece of Gen. Putnam, and received the vest from her mother. Mr. Kendrick has often seen the vest, and describes it as a long, Quaker-like garment, with large pockets, and the material ash-colored marseilles. The revolutionary relic is highly prized."

TENACIOUS OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Capt. Ored F. Mitchell, the recently-elected Sergeant at Arms of the Legislature of Massachusetts, is the fourth person only who has held the office. The first, John Kuhn, was elected in 1796, and held the position forty years. In 1836 Benjamin Stevens succeeded him and remained in office twenty-three years. In 1859 John Morrissey was chosen, and he has been Sergeant at Arms sixteen years. A son of Mr. Kuhn was at the State-house a day or two since. He is over eighty years of age. Capt. Mitchell went to the war in the old Massachusetts Third Regiment of Militia in April, 1861, under Col. David M. Wardrop. Returning at the expiration of the time of service, he enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment, Col. Burr Porter, and served at Washington, also in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, and afterward in the Army of the James, rising from the ranks to be a Captain. He lost his left arm before Petersburg a day or two before the battle of Cold Harbor.

WASHINGTON.

AN IMPORTANT DEMOCRATIC MEETING TO BE HELD.

THE LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRACY GATHERING IN WASHINGTON IN OBEDIENCE TO A GENERAL CALL—THE MEETING TO BE HELD THIS WEEK—POLITICAL ISSUES TO BE PASSED UPON—AN ATTEMPT TO UNITE THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON ONE LINE OF ACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The hotel registers show to-day the arrival of a large number of strangers at Washington from all parts of the Union. On inquiry it is found that a large number of Democrats have come here in obedience to a concerted action and call for conference, in this city, which has been arranged and sent out within the last week. A large accession to the ranks is expected during the next two or three days, and among the number will be the prominent Democratic leaders from the City and State of New-York. The meeting will evidently be very large and will contain representatives of all shades of opinion and policy within the Democratic ranks. The conference will meet about the middle of the week, and will be presided over by Ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky—who will be remembered as the Governor of that State at the beginning of the war—who resigned because President Lincoln would persist in sending federal troops through his State to conquer the South. The meeting is called for the purpose of fixing upon the political issues of the future, and to unite the whole Democratic masses of the country upon a settled and harmonious line of political action. The meeting will be exceedingly important, and its results cannot fail to have great influence on the political contest of 1876. It has been determined that its proceedings shall be kept strictly secret from the press.

PROBABILITY OF THE ELECTION OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE SENATE.

Reports received in Washington indicate that it is not improbable that Ex-President Johnson may be elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee. The Legislature begins to vote for Senator next Tuesday, and the dispatches received on Tuesday night are relied upon to settle substantially the prospects of his election. It is stated that the Union and Republican strength of the State have united in his favor, and that he is opposed by the Bourbon and ex-rebel Democracy, who will support an Ex-Confederate, and they oppose Johnson because he did not go into the rebellion. Strangely enough his election will be regarded as a triumph for the Union men of the State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

At the suggestion of prominent Democrats of the country, a meeting will be held here some time this week, consisting of one leading Democrat from each State, to consider the political situation. It is understood that Ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, will preside, and that the consultation will be private.

TEMPERANCE SOIREES.

The usual Winter series of temperance meetings under the auspices of the Congressional Temperance Society were commenced this evening. In the absence of Vice President Wilson, who is President of the society, the Secretary, Dr. Chickering, made a statement of the progress of the work. Able addresses were made by Dr. Rankin, Messrs. King, Drew, and others.

THE FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS.

The Secretary of War transmits to the United States Senate, for the information of the Committee on Commerce, a communication from the Chief of Engineers, of the 29th ult., inclosing a copy of a letter from Major D. C. Houston, dated Dec. 23, 1874. Concurring in the views therein expressed such legislation as is necessary to obtain title to lands required for improvement of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers is respectfully recommended by the Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1874.

SIR: The inclosed copy of a letter dated Dec. 23, just received at this office from Major D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, suggesting certain legislation in regard to obtaining title to lands required for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, is respectfully submitted for consideration, and with the recommendation that it be sent to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and House of Representatives. The difficulties and delay in obtaining the necessary titles to land on the improvement of the rivers referred to were experienced in the prosecution of the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, and it is suggested that a similar law be passed to cover the case of the former work, or, as Major Houston suggests, that the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, entitled "An act to aid the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, in the Mississippi River," (Statutes at Large, vol. 15, page 124, chapter 184,) be extended to meet the case of the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.
Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22, 1874.

GENERAL: Owing to the delays which occur under existing laws in regard to obtaining the title to land required for right of way, and for other purposes, on the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, Wisconsin, which delays will seriously embarrass the operations of improvement next season as they have in the past, I would respectfully request that such additional legislation as may be necessary to obviate this difficulty be called for. I find that the operations on the Des Moines Rapids improvement were embarrassed in a similar manner, and that the difficulty was remedied by the passage of an act of Congress, dated July 20, 1868, (page 8, circular of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, dated Jan. 26, 1874.)

If the provisions of this act were extended to the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers the difficulty would be obviated.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. HOUSTON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.
Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers United States Army, Washington, D. C.

PACIFIC MAIL MATTERS.

IMPRESSION PRODUCED BY MR. SCHUMAKER'S TESTIMONY GIVEN ON SATURDAY—TRACING THE MONEYS BACK TO STOCKWELL—A SUBPŒNA OUT FOR ELMORE—ATTEMPT TO SECURE IRWIN'S RELEASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The revelations of the Pacific Mail investigation are overshadowed in the public mind by the excitement about Louisiana affairs. At the same time, there has been a good deal of talk to-day about the evidence given by Mr. Schumaker on Saturday. His evidence traced the whole of the $275,000, except between $9,000 and $10,000, back to the hands of A. B. Stockwell. One check for $50,000 was then returned to Schumaker, who paid the avails of it to a Gen. Smith, in Washington, in the office of Lyman Elmore, a lobby attorney. The Gen. Smith seems to be sufficiently identified as Gen. Morgan L. Smith, whose death at Jersey City a few days ago, under very peculiar circumstances, will be remembered. Schumaker understood this money was to be distributed to other parties by Elmore & Smith. His testimony is by no means satisfactory, for many people are disposed to look upon his statements about the $50,000 check paid to Smith with considerable doubt. There is some indignation expressed that the names of dead men should be disclosed, while the names of the living are so carefully concealed. A subpœna has been sent out for Lyman Elmore, who may not, however, be found. What troubles Mr. Schumaker—as he has expressed it, "That's what's the matter"—is the fact that he was careless enough to let this large sum of money pass through his hands without taking any sort of voucher or acquittance from the company or those to whom he paid it, and the only person who could verify his statements is out of reach of the committee in Europe. Mr. Schumaker, however, impressed most of the people who heard him with the fact that his statement was truthful, so far as it went. He says he has told all the facts within his knowledge about the use of the $275,000. Mr. Irwin made other communications to him, as counsel, about the procuring of the subsidy, which he has not yet disclosed. One check for $4,000, which was forwarded to New-York for collection by Fant, Washington & Co., will probably be traced to-morrow. Mr. Abert refuses to disclose the names of the parties he paid without the order of the House, but there is very little doubt on the part of the committee that they will obtain his list of payments. There is reason to hope that the history of the two $50,000 checks, cashed by Jay Cooke & Co., will be fully traced, and that the parties to whom payments were made will be discovered.

THE FRIENDS OF IRWIN ENDEAVORING TO EFFECT HIS RELEASE BY A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The friends of Irwin are confident of securing his release from jail on the writ of habeas corpus, which is returnable on Tuesday next before Judge McCarthy, of the Supreme Court of the District. Similar attempts have often been made in the interest of persons held in custody by order of either House of Congress, but have always failed. His attorneys have succeeded in this instance in raising two new points, upon which they base their hopes of success. The first of these points is that the Committee on Ways and Means has not been given the power in this Congress to send for persons and papers in the Pacific Mail investigation, and, therefore, all the proceedings are void. The second point relates to the form of the order for the confinement of Irwin. It is said, on the other hand, that Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant at Arms, will not bring his prisoner into court, but will answer the writ by producing the resolution of the House under which Irwin is in confinement. If the court should attempt to proceed against Mr. Ordway for contempt, he can plead the rights and privileges of an officer of the House, who cannot be interfered with by the courts while about the business of the House any more than if he were one of its members.

STAFF PROMOTIONS.

COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. SCHOFIELD IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THE LAW PROHIBITING PROMOTIONS IN THE STAFF OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate a communication from Major Gen. J. M. Schofield respecting the repeal of the law which forbids promotion in the staff of the army. The President in his annual Message of this year recommends to Congress the passage of an act to repeal the law in question; and, as it is understood that bills have already been introduced in Congress opening appointments and promotions in the Adjutant General's and Pay Departments, the Secretary recommends that a general measure be passed on the subject which shall include also the Quartermaster's Department.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11, 1874.

SIR: I beg your favorable consideration of the question of inviting the attention of Congress to the effect of the act, now in operation nearly five years, forbidding promotion in the staff of the army. This act, stopping advancement in rank, has been repealed in five corps, yet still bears upon three, the Adjutant General's, the Paymaster's, and the Quartermaster's, directly affecting at this time twelve officers, three in the Adjutant General's Department, two in the Pay Department, and seven in the Quartermaster' Department. The act, as it stands to-day, has been reduced, you will observe, to nearly a personal measure.

I therefore solicit, Mr. Secretary, your intervention in behalf of the officers concerned, and of their corps, and the military service in general, by recommending to Congress the repeal of an act which stops the advancement by promotion of officers who are, in consideration of their long and useful public services and excellent character, entitled to the reward the country holds out to military men, and which the few whose advancement has been so long stopped eminently deserve. I beg to suggest, the question of reorganizing the corps is quite different from, and should properly be considered independent of, the question of promotion. When Congress decides there are too many officers in any grade of a corps and limits the number, the question of promotion in that corps is no longer an open one. But in the corps referred to the number of officers now is, and for years has been, below the organization allowed by law; nevertheless, the law of promotion is in force and exists, except for those who are entitled to its benefits in those corps.

Pray, Mr. Secretary, use your influence to have repealed that provision of a law which for a long time has borne hardly upon some very talented and meritorious officers, the question of reorganizing the corps being left for the after consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.
To the Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

QUICK WORK.

HOW AN IOWA WIDOWER SECURED RENEWED WEDDED BLISS IN TWO DAYS.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Jan. 7.

Booker, of Plymouth County, Iowa, was a widower of forty, and is a plodding, independent farmer. Booker is a man of business. He used to live in Sioux City; while there he fell into an excavation and recovered $400 damages for slight injuries received, when he moved to Plymouth County, where there were fewer dead-falls. But his wife died, and left him in a bad fix. He must have a housekeeper, and he had no time to fool away. He wanted a cheap article, too, so he resolved to marry one and have her for good or bad, as she might turn out. He went to Sioux City and called on an old friend, to whom he stated his desperate case. The friend told him where there was a large room full of sewing-girls, and thought he might take his pick of the lot. The idea pleased Booker. He went straight to the millinery establishment and told the conductress his pressing business. She was amused, and said: "There they are, take your pick." Booker went round among the beauties with a palpitating heart. He casually dropped, in answer to their inquiring glances, that he was looking for a housekeeper. One or two signified their willingness to do housework, and asked: "What wages?" Booker then explained that he was looking for a wife. That altered the case, and the girls reddened and warmed up to their work. Booker picked out the reddest one, and asked her if she would give him a moment's conversation in private. She blushingly consented, and the two retired into a little back room. Only a few minutes elapsed when the couple came out with a confused sort of air, for they knew the whole shop was looking at them. The young girl started off in a flurry and hurry. Booker said she had consented to become his wife, provided she could get the consent of her parents, and she had gone after it. He had also referred her to several of the leading business men of the city, respecting his points of character and ability to entertain a wife and rear a family. Booker went to his hotel to await further developments. The next day a physician of Sioux City received a letter, of which the following is a true printed copy:

SIOUX CITY, Dec. 12, 1874.

DOCTOR ——: I Adres you A few lines to Aske the caracter and standing of one Harthaway J. Bookes of lamars who has give me you for A refance as he says you are well Acquainted with him pleas tell me his prinsntial atares as well as his pivet characte is he Abel to support A familey in comfort would he make a good husbon pleas answer thoes few lines Amadilently for I expect to leave town I will look for A answer A Monday. A Dress

MARY,
Sioux City bx 432.

The responses were all favorable to Booker as a suitor. The next day he married Mary, with the full consent of her parents, and to his own great joy and her happiness. And Booker took her to his farm in Plymouth County, and lost only two days time in securing a life of wedded bliss. Happiness is cheap if men only knew that it generally lies right before them, ready to be seized. But many look over the heads of the nearest and dearest objects, and trampling them under foot, stand alone in misery at the end of life's journey. So does not Booker.

A PROPOSAL IN A CAR.

A Pennsylvania paper says that the passengers on one of the trains from Buffalo to Brocton last week were treated to a love scene of unusual character. Occupying one of the seats was a fair young maiden from Corry and a gray-headed, benevolent-looking gentleman from Chicago. She was handsome, and not above twenty-two. He was on the shady side of sixty, with flowing white hair and beard, and a pleasant expression on his countenance. He had been in her company from Rochester, and the few hours passed in her society had again awakened the dream of love in his old heart. It was evidently a case of love at first sight on his part. With her 'twas not. But he told his tale. His wife was long since dead; his children had grown up, married, and passed from his home. He was alone in the world. He had wealth at his command, but he longed for some companion to share it with him. This was spoken in a low tone, but sufficiently loud to be heard by those in the seats near him. At last the important moment came. The old gentleman said: "Will you share my fortune with me; will you be my wife?" Then spoke this noble oil maiden, "I cannot. Your riches are nothing to me. If I loved you I would accept; but that I do not, and must therefore refuse your offer." But the old man still pleaded. He asked to be allowed to accompany her to Corry and see her parents. She declined. His pleadings were continued until the train arrived at Brecton, when she again refused to let him accompany her to Corry. His train arrived and they must part. He threw his arms about her neck and kissed her fervently, unmindful of the gazing crowd. Then upon the platform of the car he took off his hat, and with his white hair and beard streaming in the breeze and tears running down his cheeks, this aged lover blessed the fair maiden, and swore to see her again.

LONDON GOSSIP.

ABOUT THE THEATRES—A POSSIBLE LIBEL SUIT.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S CIRCULAR—AN ATTEMPT AT REFORM—HOLIDAY PREPARATIONS—NEW POSTAL CARDS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874.

New "ukases" or "rescripts," as they say in despotic countries, are being constantly issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and the *Daily News* of this morning—to which, by the way, Mr. Edward Pigott, the new examiner of plays, was formerly, and probably is now, a constant contributor—contains two circulars to managers in reference to the dresses and dances which they may propose to exhibit in the Christmas pantomimes. More interesting than the circulars is an article on the matters with which they deal to the effect that, in the interest of art no less than of morals, some intervention on the part of the Lord Chamberlain was really necessary. "Horace," concludes the writer, "declared that true dramatic art was in peril the moment spectators began to delight in seeing fine costume. But the danger to art is particularly formidable when the attraction is supposed to consist in costume so fine that it can hardly be seen at all." Managers are furious at being treated as though they required advice, and might even need correction. The recent action of the Lord Chamberlain's Office is, doubtless, humiliating to them, but the humiliation is one that they have brought upon themselves. While speaking of this and kindred subjects I may mention that rage for purity of dramatic representation has in some quarters gone beyond all bounds; and that because it is the fashion just now (a fashion in the main commendable) to declaim against "the license of the modern stage," some editors seem to think they have a right to criticise the private lives of the various actresses and manageresses to whom this license is held to be attributable. A violent and disgraceful article was published a week or two ago by the *Sporting Gazette* against Miss Amy Sheridan, whose name, justly or not, was associated with that of Mr. Bischoffsheim, the well-known financier. A criminal action for libel was meditated; and doubtless the popular Directress of the Opéra Comique could have inflicted punishment on her traducer had she been willing to go into court and stand the cross-examination to which she would have been subjected. Several recent actions, however, have shown that no man, and above all no woman, can appear as complainant in a criminal case unless prepared to meet imputations on his or her character of every possible kind. Thus practically our criminal courts are only open to the immaculate; and an actress whose life has not been absolutely blameless is an outlaw against whom any offense may be charged, because she will not venture into the witness-box to answer a series of searching and damaging questions extending over the whole of her life. The "license of the stage" has, at least in one case, been transcended by that of the press, which, if any attempt had been made to punish it, would have been again transcended by that of the Bar. The days of chivalry are (notoriously) gone, and though the fair-haired heroines of opera bouffe seem to have no difficulty in finding financial support, they have no champions ready to do battle personally on their behalf. Otherwise such language as has been published by the *Sporting Gazette* about Miss Sheridan might well be regarded as "calculated to provoke a breach of the peace," and would, I should think, be punishable on that ground alone.

The Lord Chamberlain's circulars on costume will probably have no effect. I see that one of the two just sent round to the managers is only a reproduction of a circular originally addressed to them in 1869. After five years' consideration, then, they have not yet acted upon its recommendations. New pieces of all kinds, but chiefly pantomimes, are now being prepared. Mr. Hollingshead has already produced at the Gaiety the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with new music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and one new song (which Mr. Sullivan has set to a very charming melody) by Mr. Algernon Swinburne. The same enterprising manager has brought out at the Holborn Amphitheatre an "operatic pantomime," which reminds one of the Horatian mermaid, the beautiful woman with the fish's tail. Prima donna and tenor, baritone and bass figure in the first part of this strange dramatic work, (which is based on Rossini's "Cenerentola";) columbine and harlequin, clown and pantaloon in the second part. The greater portion, however, of our Christmas novelties will, as usual, be reserved for boxing-night. In the beginning of January a new five-act comedy by Mr. Albery, the author of the "Two Roses," is to be given at the Olympic; and toward the end of the month an English version of Lecoq's "Fleur de Thé"—his first and, in my opinion, his prettiest opera—will be presented at the Opéra Comique.

It seems that post-cards, as now issued at sixpence half-penny a dozen, do not pay their expenses, or, at least, yield no profit to the Government. The Post Office will, in consequence, raise the price of post-cards, as now used, to seven pence a dozen, and it is at the same time preparing a finer sort of post-card for persons of elegant taste, which are to be ready by the 1st of February, and will be offered for sale at eight pence a dozen. It is hoped that the aristocratic or eight-penny post-cards will be used for private correspondence and that the cheaper missives will be reserved for business purposes. If the manufacture of ornamental post-cards should prove a lucrative source of revenue, I do not see why the Post Office should not next undertake the printing and selling of valentines, for which, as you are aware, there is a great demand about the 14th of February. When the sending of valentines was looked upon as a more serious business than it is now, the rule used to be that valentines of a flattering character should be sent before the 14th—the day sacred to St. Valentine—and valentines of a satirical character afterward; and the Government might employ a certain amount of native talent in producing valentines of both kinds. Already it earns a considerable sum of money every year by carrying extra correspondence during the brief period allowed for practicing the simplest and commonest form of flirtation by quasi-literary and artistic means; and it now only remains for it to complete its profits in this direction by supplying the correspondence itself. To return for a moment to the subject of post-cards, it seems to me that they have hitherto been very little used in England except by men of business, and by them only in business communications of the very simplest kind.

S. E.

A NICE QUESTION IN MEASUREMENT.

An Appleton, Wis., correspondent writes the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "A singular and interesting case is being tried before Justice Ming. A wood-cutter took a contract to cut and deliver a certain amount of wood to the coal kilns of the blast-furnace situated here. The contractor delivered the wood in proper shape, but in measuring it a dispute arose between the company's agent and the contractor, the contractor claiming that the agent did not measure it accurately. Upon presenting his bill to the company it refused to pay him for any more than what the agent had made it by his measurement. Law was resorted to, and competent judges, among whom were engineers, were employed to inspect and remeasure it; but they differed in regard to the amount to something like 100 cords. In measuring the length some did so from one-third of the distance from where the chamfer begins to the tip end of the stick, to the same distance on the other end, while others measured from one-half of the length of the chamfer, and others from the tip of one end of the stick to where the chamfer begins on the other end. In the pile there are in the neighborhood of 950 cords. By computation it will be found that one inch of the end of the wood will amount, in the number of cords given above, to nearly twenty cords. Now, it is evident that the three methods used will vary quite materially as to the length of the wood, and generally as to the number of cords but which is correct?"

JANUARY WEATHER.

QUICK CHANGES—THE COLDEST DAY OF THE SEASON—CENTRAL PARK SKATERS ON CLEAR ICE.

The changeable character of our climate has been abundantly illustrated within the past few days. We have had, with marvelous rapidity and with frequent inclinings one way or the other, thaw and frost, rain and sunshine, the genial temperature of a mature Spring and all the rigorous severity of advanced Winter. On Saturday afternoon the clouds hung heavily in the sky, the temperature was moderate, and all the indications pointed to a rather copious rainfall. Within an hour all this was changed. A cutting breeze sprang up from the west, the clouds rolled away before it, the moist ground became dry and hard, and a severe frost set in. Before sunset the sky wore a keen wintry aspect, and it was evident that the night would be "seasonable" beyond compromise. These indications were speedily realized. The wind grew stronger and colder; it piped dismally through the empty streets, and searched every nook and corner, while at the same time the frost became bitterly intense. The mercury, of course, fell with wondrous rapidity, and at one time the thermometer registered 2° below zero. At midnight the temperature was 6° above that standard of cold discomfort, as against 39° the same period of last year. The night wore on without any abatement of the cold, but toward morning the breeze blew less harshly, and the sun came out bright enough, but with hardly a suggestion of warmth. Every pane was frosted with all kinds of fantastic tracery, the air was sharp and nipping, and wayfarers buttoned up their coats and reconciled themselves to the altered condition of things as best they might. The cold continued during the day with slight fluctuations, seldom, however, reaching higher than nine or ten degrees below zero. Although the wind had abated considerably, it still blew sharply, and nobody was proof against its searching influence. The weather was beyond question the coldest which we have had during the present season. All day long the sky wore its cold, spotless, unrelenting appearance. To slightly alter the description applied to a more auspicious season, "it was Winter from verge to verge." The only people who could be said to have enjoyed the rigid cold of such weather were the skaters, who found the ice firm and reliable, and who, therefore, pursued their pastime without intermission, and without apprehension. The scene on the ice in Central Park was all animation, variety, and exhilerating enjoyment, but for the rest, the day was bleak and cheerless enough. The gusts swept with bitter sharpness through the leafless trees, and spectators and promenaders were abroad in but comparatively limited numbers. For those who, however, committed themselves thoroughly to the pleasant pastime of skating, the sport was excellent. The ice was the best of the season, a fact that was soon appreciated. At dusk the lakes were cleared, and there were no night exhibitions of skill. It may be here stated that the promise of a skating season of unusual length is more abundant than for several Winters past. The mercury reached its lowest point—1° below zero—at 9 A. M. Then it gradually rose until at 3:30 P. M. it was at 9° above, where it remained during the rest of the evening.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—1 A. M.—The snow-storm Saturday night over Northern New England, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick has disappeared to the north-eastward. It was followed by a rapidly-rising barometer, brisk and high north to west winds diminishing in force, clear and very cold weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The pressure has diminished in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with north to east winds, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rain on the Gulf Coast, which, during the evening, has extended partly as sleet over Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. The Mississippi River at and below Memphis continued slowly rising during Sunday, the Cumberland and the Ohio falling.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, east to north winds, cloudy weather, and rain, sleet, or snow will prevail.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, north-west to north-east winds and rising temperature, with partly cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow, and slight changes in the barometer in the first section, and with falling barometer, cloudy weather and light snow in the two latter.

For the upper lake region rising, followed by falling, barometer, winds veering to north-west and north-east, lower temperature than on Sunday, and generally clear weather.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the North-west, rising, followed by falling barometer, low but rising temperature, winds veering to east and south, increasing cloudiness, and occasional snow.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, falling barometer, higher temperature than on Sunday, increasing cloudiness, with light snow, and winds veering to west and north in the latter, and with east to north winds and snow in the former.

For New England, winds shifting to north-east and south-east, slowly rising temperature, high followed by falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and at night possibly snow.

The Mississippi River, below Memphis, will continue slowly rising; the Ohio and Cumberland falling.

HEAVY SNOW AND INTENSE COLD AT ERIE, PENN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 10.—A severe snow-storm has raged here all day. Yesterday was the coldest day in Erie in several years. The thermometer stood at 12° below zero. This evening it stands at 10°. Several persons had their ears and noses frozen.

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH IN NEW-JERSEY.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Jan. 10.—An unknown man was found this morning frozen to death. He was apparently fully sixty years of age. He was evidently going on a visit over Sunday, as he was well and cleanly dressed. He bears a scar under the right jaw, apparently of a scrofulous nature. On the body were found a silver tobacco-box with the name of Levei Tise scratched on it, a pocket-book containing $1 40, a small comb, a tooth-pick, and a white handkerchief. The body will be held a short time for identification.

INTENSE COLD ALONG THE DELAWARE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The weather is intensely cold, the thermometer in this village last night registering 12° below zero; at Monticello, 20° below, and at Susquehanna, Penn. 15° below. The Delaware River is closed at this place.

ICE IN THE MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The observer at Hermann, Mo., reports to the Signal Office in this city that the Missouri River is gorged at a point twenty-seven miles below there, and is closed for thirty-three miles.

SIX DEGREES BELOW AT POUGHKEEPSIE—ICE IN THE RIVER SEVEN INCHES THICK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Intense cold weather prevailed here last night and to-day, the thermometer this morning falling to 6° below zero. The ice in the Hudson at this point is seven inches thick. The ice harvest will commence this week. The weather to-night is still very cold.

Mr. Brentano, (No. 33 Union square,) has received a new installment of the annuals which are always looked for with interest at this season of the year. *Punch's Almanac* is an old favorite, and the pictures this year are very amusing. The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1875 is a publication indispensable to all students of politics, and is this year prepared with greater care than ever. *Whitaker's Almanac* is another very useful work which Mr. Brentano is the first to publish here. The *Almanach de Gotha*, however, deserves to take precedence of all similar productions, and Mr. Brentano has wisely supplied himself with a good stock of these.

RATIONALLY TREAT YOUR COLD from the start, by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and you may escape Lung troubles, not so easily gotten rid of.—*Advertisement.*

HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, protects coal-holes and scuttles while you are at dinner.—*Advertisement.*

I Suffered for Years with Erysipelas in my face; was unable to go without a veil; applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which cured me.
Mrs. READ, No. 453 6th av.
Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists; 50c. and $1 a bottle.

All Kinds of Boots and Shoes at Reduced prices. GENTS' substantial WINTER SHOES, $4.
CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Paper.

Save Your Doctor's Bills by Using Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for coughs, colds, &c.

Lundberg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

MARRIED.

CAREY—DOHERTY.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. David A. Merrick, S. J., Mr. THOMAS E. CAREY to Miss MARGARET A. DOHERTY, both of this City. No cards.

SMITH—HUNT.—At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Morrisania, Jan. 6, by Rev. T. B. Smith, assisted by Rev. V. Buck and Rev. Judson Swift, JAMES A. SMITH, of Tremont, and ELLA A. HUNT, daughter of John T. Hunt, Esq., of Morrisania.

WILDE—LUQUEER.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 7, at the Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 48th st., by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., J. DEWITT WILDE to LIZZIE, daughter of Robert S. Luqueer, Esq.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, JAMES CAMPBELL, aged 49 years.

His friends, and those of his brother Malcolm, are invited to attend the funeral services at Emmanuel Church, (Rev. Dr. Walbridge's,) corner of President and Smith sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 7, 1875, of consumption, MARGARET CAMPBELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Ellis, No. 238 East 119th st., on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock.

CHRISTIE.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, HENRY H. CHRISTIE, eldest son of William H. and Christiana Christie.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, from Thirteenth Street Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.)

HOWARD LODGE, No. 35, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the lodge on Monday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Doric Room of the Masonic Temple, corner 23d st. and 6th av., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Worshipful brother, HENRY H. CHRISTIE, member of Crescent Chapter, No. 220, R. A. M., and brethren of sister lodges are invited to meet with us. By order of
H. METCALF, M.
JOSEPH GELSTON, Secretary.

☞ The members of Crescent Chapter No. 220, R. A. M., are requested to meet at Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, West 13th st., near 7th av., this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, to unite with Howard Lodge, No. 35, in the funeral services of our late M. E. Companion HENRY H. CHRISTIE, P. H. P.
HORACE METCALF, H. P.
WILLIAM Y. TAFT, Secretary.

CLARK.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 10, of typhoid fever, PHEBE M. CLARK, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of Edward J. Jaques, No. 9 East 54th st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be interred at Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

CROOK.—On Jan. 9, GEORGIANNA LOUISE, only child of J. D. Kurtz and Ida Hamilton Crook, aged 5 years and 9 months.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 130 East 16th st., on Monday, at 4:30 P. M.

DAY.—On 10th inst., FLORENCE LOUISE, only daughter of Charles J., Jr., and Carrie A. Day, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Charles J. Day, No. 23 West 12th st.

☞ Plainfield papers please copy.

GIBSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, DAVID GIBSON, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 319 West 45th st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOUGH.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, MARY CAROLINE, wife of James F. Hough.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JANES.—In Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1875, Rev. E. L. JANES, twin brother of Rev. Bishop Janes, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Flushing, at 2 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday next. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KARN.—Friday evening, Jan. 8, 1875, MARY L. KARN, beloved daughter by adoption of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawk, aged 21 years.

Funeral from their residence, No. 5 East 48th st., New-York, Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock.

KILBRETH.—Sunday morning, of croup, JAMES P., son of J. W. and Mary C. Kilbreth, aged 16 months, 8 days.

Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 12, 2 P. M., at No. 241 West 34th st.

MANY.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, 1875, FRANCES P., wife of Fred V. Many.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 39 Elm st., Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot, 11:15 and 12 o'clock trains from foot of Liberty st., New-York.

MACE.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, at 12 M., after a long and painful illness, ANNA, the beloved wife of Daniel Mace, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 219 West 49th st., on Monday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

PEARSALL.—On the 9th, Mrs. JOHN PEARSALL, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 101 East 71st st., on Tuesday, the 12th, at 10 A. M. Also at the M. E. Church on 34th st., near 7th av., at 12 M.

SCHERR.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, MARY E., wife of Frederick W. Scherr, and only daughter of James W. Brinckerhoff.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 117 East 28th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHIPLEY.—At West Farms, Jan. 8, ANN M. SHIPLEY, daughter of the late Morris Shipley.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont on the arrival of the 11:40 train from New-York.

SMITH.—At Jersey City Heights, Jan. 10, SARAH REED SMITH, daughter of Andrew F. and Sarah E. Smith, aged 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her parents, Bergen av., near Fairmount, at 4 P. M. Monday, the 11th inst.

TIEMANN.—On Sunday morning, 10th inst., CAROLINE BREATH, wife of Peter C. Tiemann, and daughter of the late James S. Breath.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Hempstead, Long Island, for interment.

WALDRON.—On Jan. 10, of pneumonia, BENJAMIN F., son of Walter B. and Lydia A. Waldron, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at residence of his father, No. 225 East 60th st., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn on Thursday morning.

WEY.—Suddenly, at Catskill, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 7, ELLEN AUGUSTA, wife of Benjamin Wey and daughter of the late Caleb Day, Esq., in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church at Catskill.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, HARRY H., only son of Henry H. and Annie E. Wilson, aged 7 months and 18 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, No. 161 West 11th st.

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IT IS TO BE HOPED EX-UNITED STATES ARMY or Naval officers will well consider before going to a call headed Wm. C. Bryant, for a meeting to be held at Cooper Institute, on Monday next, to denounce the Lieutenant General of the United States Army.
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POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL REFORM.—Will elect officers for the ensuing year MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1875, at 7:30 o'clock, at Greenwich Hall, corner Christopher and Hudson sts. Members are hereby notified.
H. M. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. L. GOLDY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at head-quarters, No. 230 8d av., at 8 o'clock.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BROWER, Secretary.

A JERSEY CITY CHURCH.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CONGREGATION.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF BERGEN—ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1663—HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT—ITS REORGANIZATION AFTER THE REVOLUTION—FORMATION OF THE PRESENT SOCIETY—ITS MISSIONARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL ENTERPRISES — FULL LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

Among the churches which are identified with the history of the Metropolis, the Reformed Dutch occupies the most prominent position, not only in New-York but in the New-Jersey towns and cities whose settlement is contemporary with the discoveries of Hudson and the early Dutch settlers. At Bergen, Communipaw, and other points on the western shore of the bay and the North River, the early colonists planted settlements, each of which in the course of a few years became a flourishing village. In 1618, four years after the founding of New-Amsterdam, Bergen, N. J., was the home of a thrifty and flourishing population. During the first years of its existence, and indeed up to within a few months of the English invasion, the spiritual wants of the inhabitants were supplied by the minister or "dominie" of the church in New-Amsterdam. In 1663, however, the people of Bergen determined to have a church of their own. The plan was carried out, and a separate organization established, which has now lasted for upward of two centuries. During the colonial period of its history the Bergen Church was connected with the Classis of the Reformed Church in Amsterdam, Holland. In 1771—four years before the breaking out of the revolution—the Bergen society separated from the Church of Holland, and received an act of incorporation from George III., King of Great Britain. This document, which bears date the 20th of December, 1771, gives the names of the officers of the church at that time, as follows: Minister, Rev. William Jackson. Elders—Abraham Dedricks, Robert Syckles, George Vreeland, and Abraham Syckles. Deacons—Johannis Van Wageneh, Hendricks Kuyper, Johannis Van Houten and Daniel Van Winkle. In 1799 the church was reincorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. For many years after it was the principal Reformed Dutch church of Hudson County, and in that capacity became the parent of most of the existing congregations. The First Church, now presided over by Rev. William W. Halloway, was colonized from the old organization in 1830. Seventeen years later the Wayne Street, or "Second Church," the subject of the present sketch, was organized. In January of that year twenty-two families residing in Jersey City and vicinity petitioned the Classis of Bergen to authorize the formation of a church in the then township of Van Vorst, Hudson County. The Classis granted the request, whereupon the petitioners proceeded to elect a Consistory, as follows: Elders—Barzillai W. Ryder, Earl B. Sippell, Stephen Garretson, and John Garretson. Deacons—John Berry and Benjamin Bell. On the 18th of March of the same year, they became incorporated as "The First Reformed Dutch Church in the Township of Van Vorst." The first services were held in the Congregational Church, a small frame building, on the south-east corner of Grove street and Railroad avenue. The new church, on organizing, called Rev. William J. R. Taylor to the pastorate. This clergyman was installed on the 27th of September, 1846. As the congregation had as yet no edifice of their own, the installation services were held in the First Church, in Grand street, Rev. A. H. Warner, Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., and Rev. James Scott, D. D., officiating. Having secured a Pastor, the next pressing requisite of the congregation was a church. A subscription was opened for the raising of the necessary funds, but these for a time came in slowly. At length a much-needed stimulus was afforded the enterprise by a donation of three valuable lots of land on Wayne street, between Grove and Barrow, together with the handsome sum of $1,000 in cash. The gift was thankfully accepted, and on the 24th of August, 1847, the corner-stone of the present church was laid by the Pastor, assisted by Rev. James Romeyn, Rev. J. C. Gulden, and Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.D. On the 16th of January, 1848, the lower story was so far completed that services were held in the lecture-room, and on the 28th of May following the entire building was completed and dedicated. Under Mr. Taylor's energetic ministration the church grew rapidly in numbers and resources. The failing health of the Pastor's wife, however, compelled the former's resignation on the 4th of October, 1849. The congregation had at this time increased to ninety families. About one month after Mr. Taylor's resignation a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, then Pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of Coxsackie, N. Y. The call was accepted, and on the 30th of December, 1849, Mr. Van Cleef was formally installed. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. V. V. Mabon, the charge to the Pastor was given by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., and to the congregation by Rev. John Garretson. On the first Sabbath in January, 1850, the Pastor preached his inaugural sermon from I. Corinthians, iv., 1: "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." Thus began a pastorate which is now the oldest in the city. At that time the corporate limits of Jersey City extended only as far west as Grove street. The region north and west was known by the names of Harsimus and Pavonia, but was actually the township of Van Vorst, whence the name of the church. The population of Jersey City was then about 11,000. The first serious check to the growing congregation now took place. On the night of Dec. 13, 1851, the church building took fire, and the interior, with the organ, was almost wholly destroyed. The building having already proved inadequate in size for the rapidly increasing congregation, it was deemed advisable, in connection with the repairs, to enlarge it to the full depth of the lot. This was accordingly done, and on the 13th of June, 1852, the building, enlarged and greatly improved, was reopened for divine service. About this time a number of families were dismissed, to organize a separate church in the upper part of the City. The parish so formed—now known as the Park Reformed Church—is under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Howard Suydam, and is one of the most flourishing in the city.

In March, 1861, the church joined with the other Reformed Dutch Churches in Jersey City in establishing the Morgan Street Mission Sunday-school. This mission has proved very successful. Its property consists of a lot and a commodious chapel on First street. A new church has grown out of the Mission. It is known as the Free Reformed Church, and Rev. A. J. Park is its Pastor.

In March, 1871, Mr. D. Van Winkle, Jr., who was afterward joined by a number of the young people of the church, organized a Mission Sunday-school in the western part of the City. This enterprise has also proved highly successful. It now numbers twenty-five teachers and 150 scholars, and in December, 1874, moved into a neat chapel just erected for its use in Putnam street, near Wayne. It is still entirely under the care of the parent society. During the present Winter the ladies of the church have opened an industrial school for girls. The sessions are held in the lecture-room, and already over sixty young girls are receiving instruction in sewing and other useful branches.

The Sunday-school of the church was organized Jan. 16 and 23, 1848, under the direction of the Consistory, with eleven teachers and about forty scholars. Of the original scholars, two are now serving in the school as teachers. One of the former scholars, now Rev. E. T. Corwin, D. D., is Pastor of a large congregation at Millstone, N. J., and is already known as a scholar and an author. Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, the Representative elect to the Forty-fourth Congress from the Hudson County district, was one of the original teachers, and is still actively connected with the church. The first Superintendent was B. W. Ryder, followed by A. D. Hope, J. D. Lawrence, James Lauder, M. Bailey, A. S. Whiton, Thomas M. Gopsill (who held the office for sixteen years,) and L. R. Ladd, the present incumbent. The school, at the commencement of the year, numbered twenty teachers and 150 scholars. A Youths' Missionary Society was formed among the scholars in May, 1854, and since that time has contributed $3,500 to home and foreign missions. In 1859 was organized the Ladies' Mite Society, and in 1870 the Ladies' Beneficent Society. This last has frequently forwarded aid to the suffering and destitute in Michigan and other Western States, and in a variety of ways has demonstrated its usefulness.

The society now numbers 145 families and 267 communicants. Since the beginning of Dr. Van Cleef's pastorate he has received 615 persons into the communion of the church, and has baptized 414 converts. The total contributions within this period, both for church and benevolent purposes, have amounted to $140,000. During the entire twenty-five years, he has been absent from but two communion services—once when he was confined to his room by severe illness, and again during the last illness of his wife. The death of this estimable lady, which occurred in April, 1869, was a loss which was deeply felt by the entire congregation.

The church itself has always moved with the conservatism and absence of ostentation which is characteristic of the Reformed Dutch, but it is evident from the foregoing record that the years have not been idly spent. The present church edifice is a substantial one of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The main audience room will seat about 550 persons. The pews are grained in oak, trimmed with mahogany, and the frescoing of the walls and ceiling, while of simple design and "quiet" colors, is characterized by general symmetry and good taste. The interior, as a whole, is considered one of the finest in Jersey City. For the Sunday-school department a series of large and well arranged rooms, with accommodations for 200 scholars, have been reserved. The present Consistory is as follows: Elders—M. Bailey, A. S. Whiton, J. S. Hoagland, and L. R. Ladd; Deacons—B. F. Clawson, E. A. Insley, T. F. Van Cleef, and W. G. Brown.

REV. PAUL D. VAN CLEEF, D. D.

Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, D. D., was born at Millstone, Somerset County, N. J. He entered Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, in 1839, and graduated in 1843, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His theological preparation for the ministry was concluded in the seminary of the Reformed Church, in the same place, and he was licensed by the Classis of New-Brunswick in 1846. He was immediately called to the Second Church of Coxsackie, in Greene County, N. Y., where he remained the Pastor three years, and then accepted the call to his present charge, where he has just completed his twenty-fifth year. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College in 1863, and was subsequently elected a Trustee. He has been identified with the various boards of his Church, and in that of Domestic Missions has held the office of Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee for several years. He has occupied the position of Stated Clerk in the Particular Synods of New-York and New-Brunswick, and is now the Stated Clerk of the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, and also of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which body he represented as Corresponding Delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at its sessions in Detroit in 1872. He is also a member of the Committee of Conference of the General Synod on the subject of union with the Presbyterian and (German) Reformed Churches.

SERMON BY THE PASTOR OF THE CHURCH YESTERDAY.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: As you have been pleased, by the beautiful preparations you have made for its celebration, to invest this anniversary with an unusual interest, I fear that what I have to say may not meet your expectations or the demands of the occasion. Five years ago I gave a review of the history of this church in a sermon which was printed, and it is hardly to be expected that there can be much of historical interest left to glean from a field so lately reaped. But a ministry of twenty-five years among the same people must furnish some recollections and suggestions more valuable than mere facts and figures. In preparing this discourse I have felt as if ransacking the private cabinet of memory, opening old letters faded and torn, but redolent of love; handling precious mementoes of affection, pictures of loved ones, and pledges of friendship.

> "Long, long be my heart with such memories filled!
> Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled."

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of a Pastor is sometimes called a "silver wedding." Between the pastoral and the marriage relation there are interesting points of resemblance. Both are divine in their origin, sacred in their character, and lasting in their results. A true marriage union is strengthened by the vicissitudes of life; so a pastoral relation, founded on mutual esteem and confidence, will become more tender and sacred by constant intercourse in the sanctuary, the prayer-meeting, the chamber of sickness, and the house of mourning. Love is the true solder and cement of all happy and permanent unions, whether in domestic, social, or religious life. Love unites the Church to Christ and to His ministers. It is the key-note of our services to-day, and I have chosen a text which expresses it in words that speak from the heart to the heart.

> For I am jealous over you with godly jealousy; for I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ.—2 Cor., xi., 2.

The apostle is addressing the Church of Corinth, whose members he had wooed and won to Christianity. He regards this church as the spouse of Christ, and his heart's desire is to teach and guide her, so that she may be prepared for the bridal when the King shall summon her to His royal palace. Under this sacred imagery let us find some instruction regarding the Church and its ministry, their relations and duties to each other and to Christ.

I. THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO CHRIST.

In the allegorical language of the Old Testament the Church is betrothed to the Messiah, and every act of idolatry is therefore denounced as a violation of plighted vows. In the forty-fifth Psalm we have a poetic description of the nuptial union of a mighty King with a foreign Princess, who leaves her own kindred and her father's house, and comes from afar to be his bride. She stands at his right hand, the post of honor, all glorious within, her raiment of needle-work and her clothing of wrought gold. This is the Psalmist's ideal of the Messiah and his chosen people. The allegory is fully carried out in the "Song of Solomon," frequently referred to by the prophets, and reappears in the New Testament, showing that the Church under all dispensations is one, and sustains the same relation to her divine head as His betrothed. What then is implied in this relation?

1. *A living union to Christ.*—When Paul treats of the duties of married persons he draws his arguments and illustrations from this divine relation between Christ and His people, "The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church." "Husbands, love your wives even as Christ also loved the Church." Then, in allusion to the words of Adam in Paradise, he adds, "for we are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones." "This is a great mystery, but I speak concerning Christ and the Church."

Some theologians have mystified this subject in attempting to explain it by saying that Christ in his incarnation became one with the race, and that the regeneration of mankind is carried forward "by an organic union of the race with the Incarnate Word," this Incarnate Word being developed and transmitted by an organic or historical process. But this view, besides being incomprehensible, is inconsistent with the Scriptures, which speak of the Church not as a development out of Christ, but as an ingrafting into Him. His people become willing in the day of His power, and joyfully trust in Him. They who were far off are brought nigh, and become one with Him by the renewing of the Holy Ghost. It is not a physical process, but a spiritual regeneration and a voluntary surrender of the heart to Christ that makes His people one with Him. This union once formed is everlasting.

> "With Him their head they stand or fall,
> Their life, their surety, and their all."

2. *This relation implies wonderful condescension on the part of Christ.*—The Prophet Ezekiel represents the Church as a helpless, deserted infant, found in the open field, rescued, educated, and chosen for a royal bride. "Now when I passed by thee and looked upon thee, behold thy time was the time of love; and I spread my skirt over thee and covered thy nakedness; yea, I swear unto thee, and entered into a covenant with thee, saith the Lord God, and thou becamest mine." To the same purport the apostle says, "Christ also loved the Church and gave himself for it." He loved her before she was all-glorious—even when a poor orphan. From eternity His infinite outgushing love sought for an object, and He found it in the fallen race of man. He wanted not only to love, but to be loved, and so He gave Himself for sinners. He condescended to take as His bride a captive whom He redeemed by His own life. And now we love him because He first loved us. In His self-sacrifice He has laid the foundation for ours. As He kept back not a drop of His blood when demanded for our redemption, so we cannot keep back one pulsation of our hearts from Him. I remark, then,

3. *This relation implies a grateful, sincere, and unreserved devotion to Christ on the part of the Church.*—Betrothed under such circumstances, having brought no dowry save her sin and misery, having been loved by the King himself, and enriched with royal beauty, and honored with his regal name, can she coquette with the world? All that Christ asks for His blood-bought church is summed up in one word, fidelity; but this means a great deal. The Gospel demands belief in the words of Christ; trust in the atonement of Christ; and love for the person of Christ; and these must be unreserved and supreme. The apostle speaks of "the simplicity that is in Christ," and expresses his fears lest, as the serpent beguiled Eve by his subtlety, so he should corrupt the minds of believers from that simplicity. There is a beautiful significance in this word. It means a singleness of heart and an undivided affection. The ancient fathers were fond of carrying out this idea of the virgin purity of the Church, and urged upon Christians, as Christ's betrothed, to cultivate it in their hearts. This is the strong point which I wish to urge upon your attention this morning. I have espoused you to Christ, and my earnest desire is that you may be able to say: "My heart is fixed; O God, my heart is fixed." I am jealous over you, for I would present you as a chaste virgin to Christ when he comes. Let me warn you then against the danger of corruption from the simplicity of your faith in Christ. If Christianity had been a philosophical system it might have been improved, but it was a revelation, and our first duty is to believe it. Christ did not frame a creed, but in all his varied teachings "he speaks," says Pascal, "of the most sublime objects with such simplicity that he seems not to have thought of them." His Apostles followed in his footsteps, and spoke in the words which the Holy Spirit gave them. When, therefore, the Church, at a very early period proceeded to arrange the doctrines of Christianity into a system, she found the task easy. The divinity of Jesus Christ, God manifest in the flesh, naturally took its place as the central truth. It could not be otherwise. Without Christ as the head there could have been no church as the body. It was this simple faith in Christ, as prophet, priest, King, Lord, Redeemer, and Judge, that gave beauty and power to primitive Christianity. This implicit confidence characterized the Church in the day of her espousals. It marked her first love. The heart of the Church turned to Christ with a divine magnetism. She saw in Him everything that she desired—the "chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely," and neither flood nor flame could separate her from Him. The apostles, whose souls were bathed in the love of a crucified Redeemer, were never moved from their course by the ridicule of philosophy or the threats of power. When Polycarp was commanded by his persecutors to curse Christ, he replied, "Eighty and six years have I served Him, and He has never deserted me; shall I forsake Him now?" O for more of that simplicity of faith personified in the beloved disciple on Jesus' breast, or Mary at the Saviour's feet. The Church was espoused to Christ as the Messiah, the incarnate God. Now, what would be the natural consequence if errors in regard to the person of Christ should obtain credence in the Church? Why, just what might be expected if a confiding woman should become persuaded that the man to whom she had betrothed herself was an impostor—alienation and contempt. If He who was trusted as the Redeemer had been proved to be a deceiver, those who trusted Him would soon have despised Him. Even a suspicion would chill the ardor of affection. Paul in his godly jealousy over the Church feared this, and history has shown his fears to have been well grounded. The serpent had already entered the new paradise. He could not overcome the Son of God; so, as he had beguiled Eve, he approached the spouse of the second Adam, and corrupted her by his subtlety from the simplicity of her first faith. In nothing has the subtlety of error been more strikingly shown than in the efforts of false teachers to undermine the faith of the Church in Christ as her divine head, by denying His proper deity, by wedding the Church to the State, by elevating a man to the supreme headship as a Pope, or by making human reason the arbiter of truth. With what desperate ingenuity the world has sought for a religion without a redeemer. The most violent opposition to Christianity has always been directed against those doctrines which centre in the atonement. Every human system leaves out the cross. "Crush Christ" was the secret watchword of Voltaire, and the French philosophists, who swore to overturn the religion of Jesus. Others by the specious claims of science, on the one hand, or of spiritualism on the other, endeavor to overthrow the evangelical faith. Error assumes the name, the character, the language, the very tones of truth. Error is a syren that sings to destroy; a pirate sailing with the banner of truth at her masthead, and the instruments of destruction in her hold. She makes her appeal to the sentiments most popular at the time. She surrounds the truth with philosophical distinctions to confuse the mind. Early disputes about the eternal sonship of Christ gave rise to that "many-headed monster of the Arian heresy." Then endless hair-splitting controversies arose concerning the mysteries of the Trinity, and the clouds of confusion obscured the simple truth as the Church first received it. Taste the fruit of this tree, said the serpent, and "ye shall be as gods knowing good and evil." This glittering bait he still holds out to catch unwary souls. "Be wiser than the fathers; tread not in beaten tracks," says error. Truth says: "Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein." One truth after another has been yielded at the demand of error, until at length infidelity boldly asks the sacrifice of inspiration itself on the altar of scientific progress. "Atheism, discarding its former audacity of blasphemy, assuming now a modest garb and a mendicant whine, asking our pity for its idiosyncrasy, bewailing its misfortune in not being able to believe that there is a God; Rationalism—whether in the transcendentalism of Hegel, or in the allegorizing impiety of Strauss, or in the pantheistic philosophy of Fichte—eating out the heart of the Gospel, into which its vampire fangs are fastened; Latitudinarianism on a sentimental journey in search of the religious instinct, doling out its equal and niggard praise to it wherever it is found, in Fetichism, Thuggism, Mohammedanism, or Christianity—that species of high-sounding skepticism which, for want of a better name, we may call a *Creedophobia*, which selects the confessions and catechisms as the objects of its special hostility," are all attempting to assert their supremacy over the human mind, and all scorn and repudiate the cross.

The present is by no means an irreligious age, but that is put for religion which is not Christianity. In search of a practical religion that meets the wants of everyday life, the superficial mind overlooks the fact that the religion of the crucified is the very thing it wants. This has originated the noblest enterprises for the welfare of man. This has founded hospitals and asylums for the poor and suffering. This has carried the healing balm to the bleeding wounds of humanity in every clime. But many look only upon the human side of the Christian religion. They can see no higher origin for philanthropy than the natural tenderness of the human heart. They cannot understand how the streams of charity can flow from the rock of faith. They cannot comprehend the meaning of the words, "For me to live is Christ." Those flimsy, sentimental ideas which are crystallizing under the form and name of "Liberal Christianity" have a fascination for many amiable people, but such a religion is like a fragrant flower cut from the stem. It will wither and die, while from the root of faith in a living Redeemer alone will grow the buds and blossoms and fruits of that charity that never faileth. Be not deceived. Let the living seeds of truth be planted in your hearts, and they will grow into perennial fruitage. The truth as it is in Jesus—how simple and yet how sublime. Jesus Christ, the expected Messiah, the Incarnate God; Jesus Christ the crucified formed in you the hope of glory—how the grand idea fills every crevice of man's benighted soul with the warm light of joy and peace. "This position of Christ as the centre of the world's history, as well as of the yearnings of every individual heart which has become sensible of its deepest wants, is one of the strongest arguments for the divinity of our Saviour, and an unanswerable apology for Christianity as the only true religion for man."

The position of the Church, then, with respect to Christ, is most tender and interesting. She is espoused to him. She has taken His name—Christian. She has promised to uphold His honor, to be obedient to Him, and to live in holiness and purity with Him forever. The least departure from this simplicity of faith and love will be followed by the decay of all that is vital, and powerful, and practical in Christianity. This blessed assurance of the heart, "My beloved is mine, and I am His," is the highest incentive to a holy and heroic life. The heroism of woman, her courage and endurance, and sacrifices for the object of her plighted love is the poetic symbol of the heroic devotion of the Church to Christ. Read the records of martyrdom. "Greater love than this hath no man, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Read the history of missions. The realm of fiction has nothing half so wonderful as this. How can you account for the enthusiasm of the Church for the spread of the Gospel from the days of the Apostles down to the present time. A passion that has been handed down from generation to generation must have an origin deeper than mere humanitarianism. Men and women have not braved the cold of Greenland and the deadly heat of the tropics merely for a sentimental idea. "Liberal Christianity," as it is called, has sent no missionaries to India, or China, or the savage islands of the sea. The system has not life or power enough to project itself beyond the borders of civilization. The gospel of Jesus the crucified has wrought all the wonders of modern missions. "The love of Christ constraineth us." An inward fire of love that "many waters cannot quench" has burned with a steady flame on the altar of every renewed heart espoused to Christ. My brethren, that fire can never go out. Christ will keep it alive, for having loved His own He will love them to the end. Can we realize this divine alliance and union of the Son of God with His redeemed—the mutual love of pledged hearts? How wonderful that Christ should long for the love of human souls. And yet this is true. He has the fellowship of the Father, and still He wants the fellowship of human beings in whom with all the sympathies of a pure and sinless soul He can take delight forever. Therefore it is that He loved the Church and gave himself for it that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water, by the word; that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing. And for this Church He prays, "that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they may be one in us." This means that the Church shall be brought into the presence of the King as a royal bride; that every believer shall appear before Him in the beauty of holiness; that the assembled saints in glory shall constitute the church of the first born, whose names are written in heaven, clothed in imputed righteousness of Christ.

> "That robe wove by the hand that bled and died—
> Washed white (mysterious process) in its blood,
> Awaits her now, ere long to be assumed.
> No tear shall ever stain that bridal vest,
> Nor sorrow o'er its lustre cast a shade,
> Nor death defile it in the grave's dark dust.
> A member, though the least, a member still
> Of this betrothed Church, my soul shall wear
> The wedding garment, and with humble joy
> Sit at the marriage supper of the Lamb."

II. THE RELATIONS OF THE MINISTRY TO THE CHURCH AND TO CHRIST.

These are somewhat complex, and therefore I join them together. The minister, though not a priest, yet stands between Christ and the Church. He is sent as an ambassador with a divine commission to negotiate with men and bring them into close relation with his master. Paul expresses the truth exactly when he says, "Let a man so account of us as the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." A steward is a confidential servant. The steward belonged among the servants, and his business was not to manage one particular branch of the household economy, but to take the whole in charge. He was therefore put over the rest of the servants. But between the father of the household and the stewards there stood the son, who had from the father a power of control, so that the stewards were in fact his servants likewise. The steward was sometimes intrusted with very delicate duties. Who has not read over and over with new delight the beautiful story of Rebekah, a story that "glows in all the freshness and fullness of a sacred biblical idyl, the first pearl in that string of pearls, in the religious glorification of the bridal state which runs down through the wooing of Rachel by Jacob, the little book of Ruth, to its culmination in the Song of Songs." The faithful Eliezer starts on his journey to Mesopotamia with a most weighty business. He realizes the importance of his mission in its relation to the future happiness and honor of his master's son. He takes every step with prayer. He is guided by a remarkable providence. How did his heart bound with joy as the caravan neared the patriarchal home. He has secured the hand of the fair daughter of Bethuel, and espoused her to one husband, Isaac, and now he is jealous over her with a godly jealousy that he may present her as a chaste virgin to her expectant spouse. This accomplished, his task is ended, and he receives the commendation of his master—"Well done good and faithful servant."

If this were an allegory designed to set forth the relations and duties of the ministry it could not be more suggestive. We are sent with a message of love from our Master to win the love of strangers who are far away from Him. He bids us say to the fair one, "Hearken, O daughter, and consider, and incline thine ear; forget also thine own people and thy father's house. So shall the King greatly desire thy beauty." Now consider the ministry in this relation. We tell you that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son. We tell you that Jesus loves you, and wants you to love Him and join yourselves to Him. Your hearts are touched, and you respond, "I will go." "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." This is a solemn covenant, a betrothal. Every soul by conversion becomes espoused to Christ. If we are God's stewards in this business, if we are His ministers by whom ye believed, should we not feel a deep solicitude for you? Should we not be jealous over you with a godly jealousy? It is not for ourselves we speak. In the picture before us the minister is not the prominent object. He retires into the shaded back ground. The Church is not espoused to him, but to Christ. I wish to take this position to-day. If God has made me the instrument of introducing any of you into his household, to Him be all the glory, mine His smile of approbation, the servant's best reward. I wish you to love me, but I do not labor for this. My aim is to win your hearts for my Master.

The Church does not stand or fall with a single minister, as some seem to believe. Is the family to be broken up because a steward proves unfaithful? The church is no man's property. It is no institution of man's device, to rest on men, and die with men. The sacredness, dignity, and stability of the Church are in God's keeping. Therefore, a church should not be gathered to canonize and worship a minister. Paul might have been the idol of the churches he had founded at Ephesus, and Philippi, and Corinth. But he said, "No, I love you, and desire your love, but I have espoused you to Christ, and no earthly attachment must interfere with your supreme affection for the Saviour." It is unfortunate for any church when it is held together merely by personal attachment or admiration for the brilliant talents of a man.

On the other hand, those who look upon the minister as a mere hireling of their own cannot appreciate the true relation of pastor and people. They make no account of love or gratitude. They recognize no other elements in the pastoral relation than money and work. No wonder these mercenary, selfish people think that ministers are too well paid for the little labor they perform. Happily the Church is not ruled by such spirits. The heart of the Church, and the heart of the ministry, is right, and God has inspired both with a love that is born in heaven, where all happy unions are created. The love of pastor and people is not founded alone on personal qualities, or mutual favors. It rises above all these. "We seek not yours, but you." We desire to have you saved by Christ, for "what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming? For ye are our glory and joy." What is earthly friendship in this sacred relation worth if a minister must appear before his Master without his people? It will not be enough to say, my people loved me, and listened to my voice, and showered their favors upon me. The Master will say, I sent thee to espouse them to me.

But this divine love of souls for Christ's sake need not swallow up those human charities that make life so sweet. Love binds the household of faith, as well as the domestic circle. The duties of the pastoral office are of a very delicate nature, requiring great tenderness, patience, and affection. Sermons may be full of learning, bristle with logic and flash with eloquence, but if love is wanting they will be like their authors—sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Heart in the pulpit must speak to heart in the pews, or religion will become a lifeless form.

Love in the pulpit is not enough. Stricken hearts need comfort in their homes. The bereaved want sympathy, the weak encouragement, the erring patience. Paul says to the Thessalonians, "We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children. So being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to have imparted unto you, not the Gospel of God only, but also our own souls, because ye were dear unto us."

And, dear brethren, shall this mutual love, thus cemented on earth, be unknown in heaven? The question of heavenly recognition is often asked and variously answered. One thing appears clear to me, and that is, that pastors and their people shall know each other there. Otherwise, how can a faithful minister receive his crown, for are not his converts stars in that crown? How can he lead up to the foot of the throne the trophies of grace? How can he present the spouse to Christ? How can he say, "Behold I and the children which God hast given me?" We believe that the holy affections of the sanctified heart, the "sweet bonds that unite all the children of peace," instead of dying with death, shall be purified of all that is of the earth, and become the sources of heavenly felicity.

Brethren, let us think of the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ and the glory that shall be revealed. His appearing is the hope of the Church. The cry which the Church waits to hear is, "Behold the bridegroom cometh." Then shall take place that grand presentation for which all the ages have been preparing. Then shall be heard the nuptial song, "Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honor to Him, for the marriage of the Lamb is come, and His wife hath made herself ready." Are you prepared with lamp and oil to join the wise virgin in that illustrious procession?

And now, beloved, on this commemorative day all these thoughts have a peculiar significance for us. God has permitted me to be with you many years—a longer time than I expected, or perhaps than any minister expects to remain in one place, in these days of change. When we remember that the allotted period of human life is less than three-quarters of a century, and that the first quarter is mainly preparatory, the second is of vast importance. During that time a man ought to achieve the most valuable results of his life-work. Let me say with a solemn emphasis I have given that period to you. I have not another such offering to make to the church on earth. Although conscious of as much strength and heart and hope as when I came here, and of far more knowledge and experience and capacity for usefulness, yet we must own that the years to come cannot be as the years that are past. They may be like the Autumn, richer in results than the preceding seasons, but it is the season next to Winter that brings its ripe golden fruits. We leave the future with God, while we draw lessons of wisdom from the past, and address ourselves anew to the duties of the living present.

Let us glance over this period of twenty-five years and gather a few facts and reflections. You will bear with me if I should say anything that may seem too personal or familiar.

How different is the outlook upon the country and the world now from what it was twenty-five years ago. What revolutions in Europe, what upheavals even in old Asiatic institutions have happened in connection with the spread of the Gospel. What light has beamed even upon benighted Africa. And in our own country, too, who would have dared to predict the terrible scenes through which we have passed, or the social and political changes that have taken place? Limiting our view to this immediate locality, we are amazed at the transformation. In the development of material resources and the increase of population this city and the County of Hudson have excelled any other equal area of territory on the continent. Twenty-five years ago the only means of public conveyance from the ferry were two old one-horse wagons, which carried passengers anywhere through the town. Then only one railroad track entered the city. Now the continent pours its commerce through our streets, and cars enter our depot with the snows of the Rocky Mountains upon them and laden with fruits from California. Then the population of this city was about 11,000, now over 100,000. Then we had one public school building, worth perhaps $10,000; now we have property used for public schools to the value of about $700,000. Then we had two small schools, now we have twenty, with 18,000 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 10,000. Then we had seven Protestant churches; now we have forty-six. We as a denomination have made some progress during that time. Then we had in this city two churches and in the county five, with a total membership of 640; now we have in the city ten and in the county nineteen, with a membership of 2,632, a gain of fourteen churches and 2,000 members. When we remember that comparatively few of the incoming population can be expected to have any previous acquaintance with our branch of the church, this is a very encouraging statement. I have remarked on a former occasion that about half of our members come from churches not of our denomination. The Free Reformed Church has not a single member born or trained in our branch of Zion. During this time, also, our whole denomination has gained 207 churches and 35,000 members.

But let us come to our own congregation. At the risk of needless repetition, let me say, that this church was organized March 15, 1846, the first action of classis, preparatory to an organization, having been taken on the 28th of January. The names of the first Elders were B. W. Ryder, Earl B. Sippell, Stephen Garretson, and John Garretson; and of the Deacons, John Berry and Benjamin Bell. Of these one, Mr. John Garretson, is living. These were faithful, hard-working men. Mr. Stephen Garretson afterward took a leading part in the organization of the Third Church, where his labors and gifts were still more abundant. His memory is cherished by both churches as one of the fathers and founders. Mr. Earl B. Sippell was a most useful man in the young church. Of limited means, he was yet the pastor's right arm. He knew every one, young and old, and how often he used to say, "Dominie, I had a little talk with such a one; he seems tender; I think a few words from you would do good." He was truly a helper, a pastor reduplicated. I recall the touching words of one of his infant class when it was known he could not live. "Papa, Mr. Sippell is going to die. What will we do now? We won't have any Mr. Sippell to teach us how to sing." The announcement of his death drew from our hearts the prayer which formed the text for his funeral—"Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth." We recall also the names of Lewis D. Hardenberg, Cornelius P. Brokaw, Charles S. Little, Edward C. Little, Jacob S. Wortendyke, William C. Morris, Lewis F. Day, and Henry E. Clark. Mr. Day was found dead in his bed one morning, his Bible lying upon his table, open at the place where he had last conversed with God before he "fell on sleep." I might recall the names of departed deacons also, among whom were John V. Brower, Thomas B. Thompson, John Van Deventer, and George S. Corwin.

It would be a pleasure, did time permit, to speak of others, and of all who have gone from our communion to their everlasting rest. As my anniversary sermon of 1870 contained a record of deaths to that date, I will simply mention the names of those members who have died since, that the list may be complete: Mary Ashcroft, Susan Losey, Edward C. Little, Maria Brower, Jane Brooks, William C. Morris, Helen Fairchild, Eliza Conant, Catherine Ann Adams, Mary Ann Durvee, Sarah Veghte, Sarah Ann Marsh, Maria H. Marsh, Laura Deneke, Cornelia P. Suydam, Mary B. Spader, Caroline Shepard, Susan Paulmier, Harriet L. Van Cleef, Harriet M. Insley, John V. Corwin, Jane Gopsill, William Dammer, Joseph Dodd.

Twenty-five years ago the number of members on our roll was 91; now it is 706. I have received into the communion 615, of whom 263 were on confession and 350 by certificate from other churches. I have baptized 357 infants and 57 adults. I have married 240 couples, and officiated at 490 funerals. Of the 91 members on the roll when I came, 17 have died and 7 remain. Of those since received, 72 have died, making 89 in all. There have been dismissed 315, and the number now in communion is 267.

I may here add that the contributions for benevolent objects during this period have been about $40,000, and the amount raised for congregational purposes about $100,000.

This edifice was built on land given for the exclusive use and occupancy of this Reformed Dutch Church by the late Cornelius Van Vorst, an old and honored name, perpetuated in the corporate title of our church through the name of the township in which it was located, for this city above Grove street was not then within the corporate limits of Jersey City. Mr. Van Vorst was removed by death just two years after I came here. His loss was deeply felt, for he was a warm personal friend, and a friend of the church which he had done so much to establish, and of which he was a most regular and earnest attendant. On his death-bed this dear church was in his mind and heart, and he left his warmest desires for its prosperity as a legacy to his family when he went, as we trust, to the Church above. They have nearly all removed from the city, but have not forgotten the church of their father. Six of the heirs of Mr. Van Vorst have generously given the Consistory a release of their share of the mortgage held by their father. The amount thus released is $2,769 75, leaving two shares, or a balance of $923 25, which, together with a mortgage of about $1,200, constitutes the debt still remaining.

This discourse would not be complete without referring to a few other subjects involved in the life and growth of our church. The Sunday-school has always occupied just the right position in our congregation; it has not been undervalued, nor has it ever assumed to be a power separate from the church. This identity has been a necessary result of the fact that the officers and leading members of the church have been the managers of the school. We could at any time call a Consistory meeting at the close of the Sunday-school. Thus our Sunday-school is simply the church obeying the command of Christ, "Feed my lambs." Organized in January, 1848, it reached its quarter century two years ago, when you recollect I gave you as complete a history of the school as could be obtained. I will merely refresh your memory of the names of its Superintendents. They are B. W. Ryder, A. D. Hope, J. D. Lawrence, James Lauder, M. Bailey, A. S. Whiton, Thomas M. Gopsill, L. R. Ladd. Mr. Gopsill has been connected with the school almost twenty-five years, and for sixteen years as its Superintendent.

The school has been favored with faithful teachers also, who have seen their scholars converted and growing in usefulness. A large number of our church members, and some of the most active, have come into the communion through the Sunday-school, while many more have removed to other fields, where they are doing service for the Master. We have been cheered by many beautiful and touching examples of attachment to our school from former scholars and teachers. Let the church ever cherish this department of her work.

Our church school does not represent the whole of our Sabbath-school interest. In 1861 a mission-school was established in Morgan street, which has prospered and grown into a flourishing church, with 100 members. Our church has done its full share in sustaining that interesting mission. Our three Reformed Churches have each an undivided interest in the Bethel, and unite in aiding the Free Reformed Church in the support of its Pastor. The church is every year assuming a larger share of its own expenses, and is gradually advancing toward independence.

In March, 1871, another mission school was started, called the Wayne Street Mission, as its location was on that street, and it was designed to be in reality a branch of our own school. This mission owes its origin and its support for some time to its efficient Superintendent, whose perseverance has been rewarded with success, and who has now the faithful co-operation of a band of teachers fully enlisted in the work. After various migrations and many discouragements, the school is now fairly established in a neat building erected for its accommodation on Putnam street, near Wayne. This mission is exclusively our own, as the Consistory has assured its support. We hope the church will take pride in the enterprise, and encourage the young workers engaged in it by all needed sympathy and aid.

Another important element in our church life has been the "Ladies' Mite Society." This society was organized in 1859 as a financial auxiliary, the members paying twenty-five cents a month. During the fifteen years of its existence it has collected and disbursed the sum of $2,447 35, which has been appropriated to repairs, painting, carpeting, and other necessary improvements about the church. The operations of this society, which have scarcely been noticed publicly, show what power there is in little things, if you have enough of them. Two mites make a farthing. Let us not forget that four mites make two farthings, and that a great many mites have made nearly $2,500.

But this is not all. Out of this organization grew the "Ladies' Beneficent Committee," in 1870, its object being to relieve the poor not entitled to relief from the Deacons' Fund. The sum of $808 02 has been collected and disbursed by this committee, exclusive of large quantities of clothing and other stores sent to the Holland sufferers by the great fire, and also supplied to the needy at home.

This society has recently taken another step in the widening of its usefulness by the organization of an industrial school for girls, which, although it has been in operation only a few weeks, numbers on the roll over sixty pupils. This is not a charity school in the pauper sense. Material is purchased at wholesale, and the children are allowed to select such as they want, paying for it what it actually costs, in weekly installments. They are then assisted to make up the garments, which are paid for by the time they are finished. The school bids fair to be a great blessing to many poor families whose children can be clothed at trifling cost, while they are taught most valuable lessons of industry and economy, as well as religion. It is interesting already to hear what ingenious efforts the little girls are making to obtain money for their weekly payments, and how proud they are to pay for what they get. Notwithstanding this feature the school needs contributions, either in money or materials, for it is necessary to render assistance in many cases to the destitute and sick. Do not forget this department of our benevolent work. "Help those women" who have labored so faithfully in the Gospel.

I cannot resist the temptation here to boast a little. Our church is not fashionable or popular, in the sense of attracting the crowd. Our house of worship is small and unpretending externally, although within a gem of neatness, and as an audience-room perfect. But as a Church of Jesus Christ, working for the salvation of souls, we have filled an important sphere. We have blown no trumpet, but have gone on from year to year in quiet works of charity, at home and abroad, which the Master knows and remembers, and that is enough. I have heard now and then that our Church is supposed to be aristocratic and exclusive. I ought to know something about it by this time, but have never discovered any such features. Those who come into any Church with a disposition to be sociable will be sure to find friends, while the cold, and reserved, and suspicious will always complain of other people as being unsociable. This is one thing I have learned by observation.

Nor can it be said in justice that our church is more expensive than others. It costs just about the same to sustain a Church whether the money is raised in the form of pew rents or by voluntary contributions on by what is called the free system. I do not think our people have been burdened more than others. If there are any who cannot afford to pay the price of a pew, they are asked to pay only what they are able; and those who cannot pay anything are cordially welcomed to come and fill up all our vacant seats every Sabbath. And I say this for every church in the City. There is a great deal of injustice done to the churches by those who do not know the facts. Why are there so many non-church goers? The question has been discussed in our papers. Crude answers are given, such as "There is too much dress, and pride, and exclusiveness, in the Church, and the common people are repelled from our church doors." So far as this City is concerned, I do not believe that any are kept from attending church by these causes. There ought to be less finery worn in the churches, and in the Sunday-schools too, but if any person wants to go and hear the gospel he will not stay away because other people are too well dressed. He will not absent himself from the theatre or the concert-room on that account, and why should he from the church? No, this is a flimsy excuse for irreligion. There is not a habitual neglecter of the sanctuary in this City who is not such from choice. Jesus said, "Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life." The people do not will to go to church. The doors are open, every one is welcome, and the day of judgment will reveal the insincerity of all excuses for the neglect of public worship.

In conclusion, I have only to add that my pastorate has been to me most happy. God has blessed me with health, so that I have been absent from the pulpit by reason of sickness only a few Sabbaths, and from the communion table but once. I do not believe any Pastor ever received more uniform kindness and sympathy from his people. As I look back over the past years, checkered with domestic trials and joys, my heart is deeply affected by the memory of the many acts of kindness which have been received from you. Not a day has passed in which you have not been remembered in the closet, and I believe that an old and valued friend spoke for others as well as himself, when he said recently, "Dominie, I pray for you every day."

As to the manner in which pastoral duties have been discharged I feel great dissatisfaction. I am conscious of a high estimate of family visitation, but of a lamentable failure of success in this part of my work. The same may be said of pastoral catechizing of the young. The domestic, social, and business habits of our people render this department of a minister's work, as contemplated by the constitution of our Church, exceedingly difficult. Some people think the life of a minister a very easy one. Let them try it. My experience is the contrary. With preparation for the pulpit, co-operation with the several boards, and with our college and theological seminary, care of all the official correspondence of the general Synod, and work for the church at large, besides outside calls to visit the sick and poor and bury the dead in a city like this, and with 150 families on my visiting roll, I know that one Pastor's life is not an idle one. The days of the week are too few and too short for the work, and many of the sermons you have heard have been written while you were all resting from your daily labors. I do not say this to boast, but simply to show that if the people work to support their minister he works as hard for them. But I would not exchange my office, with its labor and food and raiment, for any other in the world with the richest emoluments; and, if it were the Lord's will, I should like to live on in this same routine of work somewhere in his vineyard, only I would pray to have many more souls for my hire.

There is one thing, however, which gives me unmingled satisfaction in the review, and which I would never change, and that is the subject matter of my preaching. I have endeavored to set forth Christ crucified, "the wisdom of God, and the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth." I have gone repeatedly through with the exposition of the Heidelberg Catechism, as required by my call. Thus you have had the whole system of Christian doctrine several times set before you. In selecting texts I have preferred those that contained a truth in themselves, rather than fanciful expressions culled from the Scriptures. You will bear me witness that I have endeavored to exalt the inspired word of God as the rule of faith and practice in all the relations of life. And here let me exhort you to hold fast the Bible. It is the last will and testament of the Redeemer. It is the Church's marriage certificate. Let it ever remind you of your covenant.

Next to the Bible, cherish those creeds, catechisms, and confessions of faith which have been proved, by the test of controversy and the experience of the Christian heart, to contain the truth as it is in Jesus. Teach them to your children. They will serve to make them search and love the Bible more. Be faithful to the Church as God's great repository of truth and influence for the renovation of the world. The true church is the friend of science, and art, and liberty, and human progress. It has expanded the intellect and ennobled the heart of man. It has opened before the undying soul bright prospects of increasing knowledge, and endless joy in the world to come. Young men, you can do yourselves no higher honor, no better service for this world or the next, than to identify yourselves as closely as possible with the Church of God and her institutions. Need I say then that here is your place? I earnestly desire the young people connected with this congregation, or trained in our Sabbath-School, to make this church their home. Why should you wander off on the Sabbath for Sunday recreation? Remember you have a religious as well as a secular life to cherish and develop, and this can certainly be done best by having a church home, and listening to the regular preaching of one pastor every Sabbath. What shall I say to those who habitually neglect public worship? God says, "them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

Finally, my brethren, "forgetting the things that are behind, and reaching forth unto those that are before, let us press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." With a simple faith, with an ardent love, with a true contrition, with an undying devotion, let your hearts, in joy and sorrow, in hope and fear, in life, and in death, turn to Jesus, "true as the magnet to the pole." I have espoused you to him, and am therefore jealous over you with godly jealousy, lest some other object should take his place in your hearts. I pray that this beloved church may be one in which every member shall realize his or her personal relation to Christ in the most tender of all bonds; in which every member, young and old, shall determine to do something for Christ to show this personal attachment to him. We all have our work to do. There is no place for idlers in the Lord's vineyard. He will keep up a succession of laborers. We follow those who have gone to their rest, and others will come after us. The work will go on though the workmen die. Paul plants, Apollos waters, God gives the increase, and the reapers gather the sheaves. Each one of us, therefore, can say:

> "I need not be missed if another succeed me,
> To reap down those fields which in Spring I have sown.
> He who plowed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper;
> He is only remembered by what he has done.
>
> Not myself, but the truth that in life I have spoken;
> Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown,
> Shall pass on to ages—all about me forgotten,
> Save the truth I have spoken, the things I have done."

ABOUT LONDON RATS.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 25, says: "The writers of the most entertaining and the least scientific work on entomology we possess, drew an appalling picture of what might be the fate of humanity were an unanimous league of insects to be formed against mankind. In less than a week it would be all over with the *genus homo*. Vegetation would disappear under the attacks of co-operative caterpillars; the moths would make short work of our garments; the flies would devour all the world's sugar; and we should be bitten or stung to death by the fleas and the mosquitoes. Had Kirby and Spence turned their attention to rodents instead of insects, they might have traced an equally alarming tableau of the disastrous results which might accrue to society from the hostility of a general confederacy of rats. Even now we seem to be menaced by a plague of these destructive, noxious, and apparently useless vermin; and, according to our contemporary, the *Builder*, unless some active measures are speedily taken, London will be infested to an intolerable extent by the repulsive and mischievous creatures. It is stated that one pair rats, with their progeny, will produce, in the course of three years, no less a number than 646,808. A doe rat will have from six to eight nests of ratlings in a year, and, from twelve to twenty-three in a litter; and, as there are more does than bucks, and Mrs. Rat enters into the marital state at the mature age of three months, it must be left to statists to calculate what would be the number of the rat population of London in ten years, starting from a basis of 646,808 rodents. The public are virtually unaware of the extent of the evil with which they are threatened, as the rats, like receivers of stolen goods, work in the dark and under ground. They are exceedingly fond of abiding in brick drains; but in default of a comfortable sewer, they are content to take unfurnished lodgings behind skirting boards and fire-places, or beneath the flooring and under the rafters of our rooms. The London scavengers assert that were glazed earthenware pipes substituted for brick drains the rats would not go into the sewers through fear—the cunning little creatures—of being drowned; and a stranger doctrine current among the mudlarks is that the rats have a language of their own, their lingual intercommunication enabling them to ascertain where the best food is to be obtained, and to migrate from famine-stricken to fertile districts. Our contemporary recommends builders to case skirting-boards with galvanized iron plating, particularly at the corners of rooms, and that all places under and about fire-places should be carefully filled up with concrete, small stones, or broken glass, as the localities in question are preferentially selected by rat-mammas as nurseries for their young. When, however, the long-whiskered denizens of the sewers are remembered, and when it is borne in mind that there must be some millions of rats in the dock warehouses and in the holds of ships in the port of London, the difficulty of getting rid of the nuisance becomes distressingly apparent. In is vain to put our trust in arsenic, since we have been told that the rats like arsenic, and are so cunning that they will only swallow a sufficient quantity of the metallic poison to fatten their wicked little paunches withal, and make them look nice and shiny. It is too late to send for the "Pied Piper of Hamelyn," and we can only indulge in hopes that the superstitious belief of the mudlarks is unfounded, and that our long-tailed and sharp-toothed little foes are not capable of expressing themselves in an articulate manner. If the rats can really talk or interchange their ideas, we shudder to think what, in these days of universal education, the consequences to society may be."

GOLD AND PAPER.

In reply to inquiries relative to the value of coin and greenbacks, &c., United States Treasurer Spinner has written to the editor of the Syracuse *Standard* as follows:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2d inst. has been received. To the interrogatories therein put I answer:

1. The market quotations of gold are based on coin. The term "bullion" has no fixed and certain meaning. It may mean brass buttons, or trimmings on horse harness; and any kind of metal all the way up to pure gold. The term is applied in commerce indiscriminately to coin of gold or silver that is alloyed, and to ingots of pure silver or gold as well.

2. Our gold coin, adulterated as it is, is not at a discount in the world's markets, except in Great Britain, Russia, and Egypt. In these countries the standard of fineness is 916⅔ grains of pure gold in 1,000 grains of coin. In all the nations of Western Europe, Great Britain excepted, and in the United States, the standard of gold coin is 900 parts of fine gold and 100 of alloy.

3. When greenbacks are quoted at 10 per cent. discount it is relative to the standard gold dollar, and not to fine gold from which all other metals have been "parted."

4. The effect of receiving greenbacks at par for a part of the Customs dues, would be to lower the tariff rates on all imported goods, subject to duty, to the extent of the discount on the amount of greenbacks received instead of as compared with gold. And it would probably compel the Government to go into the market to buy gold wherewith to pay the interest on the public debt, and thus appreciate the value of gold coin as compared with greenbacks.

Hoping that these answers may be satisfactory, I am very respectfully yours, F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

T. D. CURTIS, Esq., editor Syracuse *Standard*, Syracuse, N. Y.

HIGHWAYMEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Express* of Friday evening says: "Two stage lines run between Pequea Post Office, in Salisbury Township, and Reading—one via Blue Ball and Churchtown, and the other via Waynesboro and Morgantown. On Tuesday night last, as the former was crossing the Welsh Mountains, several men sprang from different sides of the road, one of whom sprang to the horses heads and demanded of the driver, Hanford Cummings, to stop; another fired a shot from a pistol at the driver, which passed harmlessly through the coach curtains, and another jumped upon the side of the coach, and struck him with a knife, which also resulted in no harm except to his clothing. Mr. Cummings drew a revolver and fired at the party who had attempted to stab him. Whether the shot took effect or not is not known. At any rate, he dropped from his position on the side of the stage, and the driver, applying the lash vigorously to his horses, succeeded in getting beyond the reach of harm. The stage arrived at its destination—Pequea—about 11 o'clock P. M. It is due at 7 o'clock, but the driver said the roads were almost impassable, which accounted for the lateness of his arrival. This attempt on the part of this Welsh Mountain gang, (for there certainly is a gang in this locality, and a bad one, too,) to rob a mail-coach and murder its driver was a daring and desperate deed, and it is to be hoped they may be ferreted out and severely punished at an early day. It is supposed that the desperadoes thought the driver unarmed, and were frightened off by his show of resistance in firing at one of their party."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BATHING.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE BY DR. A. B. CROSBY ON THE SKIN AND THE USE OF THE BATH.

Dr. A. B. Crosby, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College delivered a very instructive lecture on Saturday evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, in the Cooper Union free course of lectures, upon "The Skin and the Use of the Bath." The hall was well filled and the lecture was listened to with much interest. Dr. Crosby commenced by giving a series of stereoptican illustrations of the structure of the skin, explaining the important functions it performed in the general economy of the human system. The lecturer said that he thought it was Charles Lamb who once said upon meeting a man with very dirty hands, "My friend, if dirt were trumps what hands you would hold!" However that might be, he regretted to be obliged to open his lecture by remarking that man was a dirty animal. He said the amount of fluid formed by the sweat glands underneath the skin was ordinarily about two pounds, or two pints in the day upon the whole body when the person is comparatively at rest. If exercise was taken to any great extent much more of this secretion or perspiration would be thrown off. When the skin is viewed with a magnifying glass of moderate power, it is seen that minute particles of moisture ooze from the pores which speedily evaporate. The object of perspiration was to regulate the temperature of the body. It was found, in connection with the circulation of the blood, that there was a process going on by which oxygen was being taken out of the blood by the arterial blood, and that carbonic acid was being taken away by the veins. The heat of the body was constantly being formed. The normal temperature of the blood was about ninety-eight degrees, and were it not for the process of perspiration, which cools the system, we would get a temperature that would be inconsistent with life. The temperature of the body could not be carried ten degrees above or below its normal temperature without life ceasing. It would, then, be seen that the limits of temperature within which life can be sustained lay within a very narrow range, and hence the importance of perspiration by which the temperature of the body was regulated. He then referred to the practice of bathing among the ancients, and said the first act of hospitality shown to a visitor was to prepare a bath, as mentioned in the case of Ulysses and Telemachus whenever they were hospitably received in their travels. In Greece, the bath was both a public and private institution. In Athens the practice of bathing was joined with that of the gymnasium, and Plato recognized the necessity of bathing so much that he made the bath one of the institutions of the State. When the explorations were made in Pompeii in 1824 the ruins of baths were found similar to those that existed in Rome, covering 10,000 square feet. The Romans were in the habit of bathing seven or eight times in the day. In modern times the Turks had cultivated the use of the bath more than any other nation. Mohammed ordained that there should be prayer five times a day with ablutions, and he was morally certain that we prayed no more and bathed much less. In India the bath had always been associated with shampooing. Referring to the Turkish bath, he said, it might be supposed that a person getting into such a perspiration, and exposed to such extremes of temperature, would be in danger of taking cold. But, he said, there was nothing whatever to be feared upon this account. He referred to the practice of the Russian noblemen in filling certain rooms in their houses with steam, heated to a temperature of from 112° to 120°, and then passing into a cold bath; and also of their serfs, who, for want of similar accommodation, after taking the steam bath, jumped through the window and plunged themselves in the snow. These baths were beneficial to all persons in moderate health and were dangerous only to persons suffering from heart disease. The cold bath was one in which the temperature ranged from 32° to 60°, and the warm bath from 98° to 112°. There were two classes of bathers, the ducks and the chickens, or those who were continually bathing themselves and those who seldom bathed at all. Too much bathing was injurious to health, but the judicious use of the bath was highly beneficial. He concluded by expressing a hope that the day was not far distant when the authorities of this and other large cities in the Union would afford increased bathing facilities to the masses of the people, and thus vastly improve the public health.

THE RECENT DESTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Until a report is received from the special agent of the Post Office, who has been dispatched to obtain a complete record of the mails burned near Washington on Thursday last, no definite information relative to the losses can be published. It is known beyond doubt, however, that the mails destined for this City, and coming from all points south of Washington were almost totally destroyed. Mails of the following cities and cities, it is averred by the Post Office authorities, may be positively included: New-Orleans, evening of the 4th inst. and morning of the 5th; Richmond, Va., 7th; Savannah, 5th; Charleston, S. C., 5th; Wilmington, N. C., 6th; Nashville, 5th; Galveston, 4th, and Memphis, 5th. Mails from all intermediate points are of course also destroyed. The Washington mail contained several hundred thousand dollars in newly-issued national bank notes, which had been forwarded by United States Treasurer Spinner to banks in this City; but the loss caused by their destruction will, as a matter of course, only amount to the cost of printing, &c. Quite a number of persons visited the Registry Department of the Post Office yesterday, and anxiously inquired the dates of the last mails, and whether the Government guaranteed any amount of money in the event of such accidents. In regard to the latter inquiry, all were answered in the negative, and were informed that the loss must fall upon the writers. Among those who called were three gentlemen who said they had been informed by telegraph that drafts for $3,700, $2,800, and $700 were sent them from New-Orleans on the 4th inst.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above association was held on Saturday, and Sergt. William H. Lefferts, the President, presented the report for the past three months, and also the report for the year ending the 31st of December last. From the former report it appeared that the association lost six members by death during the past quarter. The collections during that period amounted to $7,416, and the disbursements were as follows:

To Mrs. Kiernan, widow of Terence Kiernan, Eighteenth Precinct, New-York	$1,233 00
To Mrs. Reilly, widow of Bryan Reilly, Sanitary Corps, New-York	1,233 00
To Mrs. O'Brine, widow of John O'Brine, Eleventh Precinct, New-York	1,237 50
To Mrs. Gilmore, widow of Robert B. Gilmore, Twelfth Precinct, New-York	1,237 50
To Mrs. Tuite, widow of James Tuite, Thirteenth Precinct, New-York	1,237 50
To Mrs. Stott, widow of Ex-Capt. J. C. Stott, Twenty-second Precinct, New-York	1,237 50
Total	$7,416 00

The annual report sets forth that during the eight years since the organization of the association $126,827 have been collected and paid to the widows of deceased members. During the last year the association lost thirty-seven members by death, and $44,036 50 were collected and paid out to the proper claimants. The association now numbers 2,475 members.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

About 4 o'clock Saturday morning Mrs. John W. Close, a resident of Elizabeth, was aroused by hearing a noise in the house, and immediately gave an alarm. Directly afterward two men were seen to jump out of a side window to a veranda, and thence to the ground, when they immediately disappeared. Mr. Close gave chase, and learned from an employe of the railroad that two men had gone down the track toward Elizabeth. He then proceeded to the telegraph station, aroused the operator, and had a dispatch sent to the Police authorities of Elizabeth to look out for the burglars. Sergt. Miller and Officers Donner and Flynn were detailed to look after them. They proceeded to the Central Railroad, and were gratified at seeing their men stowed away on an oil train coming down the track. The engineer slowed up to allow the officers to get on board, and they succeeded in capturing one of the fellows. The other jumped off as soon as he saw the Police uniform, although the train was running at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and succeeded in making his escape. The train did not stop until it reached Bergen Point, when the officers and their prisoner got off and went back on the next train to Elizabeth. The prisoner was taken to the station-house, where he gave his name as Edward Lumstein. He was recognized as an old offender, having served a term in State Prison for robbery. The goods stolen from Mr. Close's house were valued at $75. The prisoner was committed for trial.

RAIDS BY THE POLICE.

On Saturday evening Francis Docharty, of No. 119 North Fourth street, Williamsburg, called on Inspector Speight, at the Central Office, and made a complaint against the gambling saloon No. 613 Grand street, of which James Cloud is the reputed proprietor. Docharty claimed to have lost $40 there playing "faro." The Inspector directed Detective Woolsey, of the Central Office, to attend to the case, and Woolsey, aided by a detachment of patrolmen from the Thirteenth Precinct, made a descent upon the place. When the Police entered a game of "faro" was in full blast, and Robert Williams, the "dealer," and ten other men were arrested and locked up at the Delancey Street Police Station. Cloud, the proprietor, escaped arrest. The Police seized $43 in money and a full set of gambling implements.

Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with a posse of Police, made a raid on Saturday night upon the low dance-house situated at No. 63 Crosby street, which is the resort of disorderly colored people of both sexes, and also for the Italians who reside in the neighborhood. The place has been one of the worst dens in the precinct. Eight colored women and one negro were arrested and locked up at the Mulberry Street Police Station.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 9, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold a small frame house, with lot 18.4 by 64 by 28.4 by 65, on Second avenue, east side, 45 feet south of Sixty-fifth street, for $6,000, to S. Phillips, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The sale by the same firm of property on Hopper's lane, west of Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, was adjourned to the 20th inst., and the sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on East Forty-seventh street, east of Second avenue, to to-morrow. No other business was transacted.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange last week amounted to $298,101, as against $171,827, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 2.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all but one, on Saturday, taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 11.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 18 by 100.5, No. 304 East Fifty-first street, south side, 88.6 feet east of Second avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale of a lease of the premises Nos. 129 and 130 Mercer street, known as the Metropolitan Theatre.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement stone-front house, with lot 17.1 by 58, on Prospect place, north-east corner of Forty-second street, and one similar house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on the same street, east side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one two-story and attic frame house, stable, and plot of land, in size 126.4 by 166 by 120 by 126, located on the King's Bridge road, north-west corner of Jefferson avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, with improvement, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the five-story brick building, with lot 15 by 130.2, on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of five four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 52, with lots 78 feet deep, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, and one similar house, 22 by 55, with lot 100.5 feet deep, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 78 feet west of Lexington avenue, in rear of above.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 30.8 by 117.2, No. 39 Broad street, east side, between Exchange place and Beaver street—a very valuable property.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-seventh street, north side, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 200 feet west of Second avenue.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. G. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.6 by 64, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 60 feet east of Fourth avenue; also, one house, with lot 16 by 68, on the same street, north side, 143 feet east of Fourth avenue, and two houses, with lots each 16 by 71, on the same street, north side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-second street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Trustee's sale of four lots, each 24.7 by 60, on Park avenue, north-east corner of Fortieth street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. Brainerd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-fourth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Executor's sale of one three-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 185 Division avenue, Brooklyn.

Friday, Jan. 15.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. B. Hard, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Sixth avenue; three houses, with lots each 16 by about 74, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 207 feet east of Fourth avenue, and one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 105 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 210, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, north side, 850 feet west of Home avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 19.10 by 80, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 91.11 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, north side, 91 feet east of the King's Bridge road, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a lease of four lots, each 25 by 100, with improvements, on North Moore street, south-west corner of Greenwich street.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by about 45, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Referee, of a plot of land, 158 by 271.6 by 170.11 by 204, on the old Boston road, north-east corner of East Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, Assignee's sale, under the direction of F. C. Bowman, Esq., of the pier wharf and bulkhead between South street and the East River, opposite Nos. 60, 61, and 62 South street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Simmons Hotel, Flushing, Long Island, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 200 by 200, on Bank street, north-west corner of Divison street, Flushing. Also, at the Town Hall, Astoria, Long Island, similar sale, J. H. Stuphin, Esq., Referee, of 80 lots, together forming a tract of land in size 1223.10 by 312.5 by 1682.1 by 200, located on Broadway at the corner of Tenth avenue, Astoria, and belonging to the Co-operative Building Association of Cabinet Makers, of New-York.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

A frame house and lot, 2d av., e. s., 45 ft. s. of 65th st., lot 18.4x64x28.4x65 .... $6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 8.

All titles to so much of the road which formerly ran through the land of the party of the first part, described as a "two-rod road," &c., as adjoins parcels Nos. 5 and 6, &c.; said road has since been known as Carr av.; Gouverneur Morris to John M. Beck	$250
Carr st., n. w. corner of former Carr av., runs s. across Carr st. and along former, w. s. of Carr av., to present e. s. of St. Ann's av.; thence still s. along St. Ann's av. 115 ft., thence e. to former centre line of Carr av., thence n. to point opposite n. s. of Carr st., thence w. to beginning, Morrisania; Thomas W. Strong and John McLoughlin, Executors of R. H. Elton, to Mary, wife of John M. Beck	100
Madison st., s. s., 172.6 ft. w. of Clinton st., 24x90; Philip Isaacs to Rachel Rauth	12,000
Monroe st., n. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Corlears st., 20.10 x80.6, foreclosure; Edward D. Gale to Charles G. Dean	4,300
Prospect place, w. s., 67.1 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8 x54, foreclosure; Adrian H. Joline, Referee, to William H. McKinney	800
32d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x98.9; John Turl to John Walther	25,000
60th st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x100; M. Sumter to R. Hayes	10,000
37th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; R. Hennessey to F. Hume	25,000
121st st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17x80; John Conabeer to J. S. Conabeer	7,000
Madison av., s. w. corner of Morris st., 125x100; Madison av., s. e. corner of Orchard st., 125x100, West Farms; John M. Lanier to Edward J. Salmon	3,300
Railroad av., e. s., 509 ft. n. of Quarry road, 50x150, foreclosure, West Farms; William S. Keiley, Referee, to Morris S. Thompson	600
Willard av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Lunnard, to Priscilla, wife of James T. Moore	550
1st av., s. w. corner 52d st., 25.5x100; J. Falk, to Annie, wife of Albert Weber	30,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Suffolk st., e. s., between Houston and Stanton sts.; Katharine, wife of Ferdinand Schmidt, to Simon Kob and John G. Jager	7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Park row, No. 33, basement, 4 years; 1 year, 1,500; 3 years, per year	1,600
Avenue A, e. s., 72.1 ft. n. of 4th st., 24x100, 20 years, per year	875
8th av., No. 423, store and front basement, 5 years, per year	1,800

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 28TH AND 50th sts., 6th and Madison avs.; English basement preferred. Send full particulars; one-half cash. Address DENTIST, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SMALL FARM WANTED—FOR NEW-ENGLAND family, within four miles of any steam-boat landing between Cornwall and Poughkeepsie. Send full particulars to GARDNER, care of Rockwood, 839 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

AT A SACRIFICE, TO DESIRABLE PARTY.—First-class brown-stone high-stoop house; handsomely furnished; perfect order; immediate possession; also part of furnished house. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE house, No. 677 Madison av., at a reasonable price, with carpets, gas fixtures, and hangings if desired. Apply to the owner, on premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 54x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of City, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for light housekeeping, by a party of three, between 14th and 42d sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, F. B. B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE .... Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH .... Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD .... Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin .... $100 gold.
Second cabin .... 60 gold.
Steerage .... 24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Dec. 28	Switzerland,	Jan. 9
Nederland,	Jan. 21	Switzerland,	Feb. 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Dec. 28		Jan. 9
Vaderland,	Jan. 22	Switzerland,	Feb. 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday Jan. 13.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 16.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
ANDES .... Jan. 9.
For NASSAU, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ATLAS .... Jan. 18.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, AND SAVANILLA AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA .... Jan. 27.
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS .... Feb. 5.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Par

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC .... SATURDAY Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC .... SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC .... SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA .... WED., Jan. 13 | *RUSSIA .... WED., Jan. 27
PARTHIA .... WED., Jan. 20 | JAVA .... WED., Feb. 3
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA .... Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA .... Wednesday, Jan. 6
STATE OF INDIANA .... Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Feb. 3
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND .... Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
SPAIN .... Saturday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
ERIN .... Saturday, Feb. 13, 10 A. M.
ITALY .... Saturday, Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
For London direct, Denmark, Saturday, Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Jan. 26.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 2.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT, RECULAUX .... Wednesday, Jan. 13
FRANCE, TRUDELLE .... Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ .... Saturday, Feb. 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75 ...... Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA .... Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new) .... Thursday, Jan. 28
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA .... Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO .... Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER B. WHITING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter B. Whiting, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act or the revised statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the second day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1875.
jal1-1w3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN, Jr., and EMIL M. BLUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the copartnership and separate estates of Robert M. Allen, Jr., and Emil M. Blum, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of R. M. Allen, Jr., & Co., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 9th day of January, A. D. 1875. ALFRED S. JAFFE, Assignee,
ja11-law3wM* No. 187 Pearl street, New-York City.

NO. 4,994.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY D. LAFLIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before Egbert Whittaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry D. Laflin, of Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Saugerties, N. Y., the 6th day of January, A. D. 1875.
ja11-law3wM WM. A. GAY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MOSES SAMELSON, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
ja4-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER B. WHITING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Walter B. Whiting, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1875.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, Assignee,
No. 70 Duane street, New-York City.
Jan11-law3wM*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Beekman st.

GENTLEMEN WANTING THEIR HORSES neatly clipped in their own stables, can have them done with Macvay's Horse-clipping Machine at $6 each by addressing JAMES McSWEENEY, No. 839 7th av., corner 55th st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 802 FULTON st., Brooklyn; covers three lots; front on two streets; doing an extensive business; price, $25,000; terms easy; possession May 1. C. D. WILLITS, No. 644 Fulton st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—FOURteen miles from the City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken and returned to City; terms moderate.
PICKERT & CO., No. 95 Water st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE, OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE,
Hicks st.,
BROOKLYN.

The patrons of the Mansion House are respectfully informed that an elegant elevator for the accommodation of the guests has just been completed, by the aid of which the rooms on all floors are easily reached, and the comforts of this comfortable home much increased. A few desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen can be obtained at a reasonable rate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

EAST 9TH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADway and University place—Two large square rooms, nicely furnished, with all first-class conveniences; also one small room; at moderate rates; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 2 2D PLACE, BROOKlyn, second floor front room, in private family, for lady and gentleman; hot and cold water, house newly and elegantly furnished, first-class table; no children taken; references given and required.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, (EUROPEAN PLAN) corner Broadway and 31st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

A FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE HANDsomely furnished, double closets, &c., with first-class board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain good board with all the comforts of a home; terms, $7 per week, each. No. 58 West Washington place, (private family.)

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON LEXINGTON AV. near 38th st., would let with board their second-story front room, (alcove,) with ample closets; every convenience. Address Box No. 4,837 Post Office.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome apartments en suite, with all conveniences to let at moderate prices; with private table only; references exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SINGLE ROOM FOR gentlemen on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class attendance; board if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF apartments to let in Stevens House, 27th st., suitable for gentleman and wife. Ask for suite No. 91.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.
To let, with board, double and single rooms for gentlemen; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, having southern exposure; house first-class; references. No. 230 West 39th st.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also, fourth floor front room and bed-room; references.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—A FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED, to let; also, single rooms, with bath, &c.; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-story front room; superior board; house first class. References exchanged.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—HANDsome suite of front rooms to let, with board; also, single room in a private house; references.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 124 East 16th st., near Irving place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to let with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISH, WITH board, three large furnished rooms, inside rooms will not answer, between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. preferred; replies, to be noticed, must state full particulars and (moderate) terms. Address TRIO, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY COUPLE, ROOMS ON second floor with plain board, in a small private family preferred, between 3d and 6th avs. and 20th and 35th sts.; permanent if suited. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANIST DESIRES PLAIN table board in exchange for instruction. Address GENTLEMAN, Box No. 264, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED—FOR gentleman, wife, and two small children; vicinity of 14th st. Address EVARTS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and 12th st. Entrance, No. 49 12th st. Location the best in the City. GEO. P. HARLOW, Proprietor.

MEETINGS.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., LOTS AND LANDS FOR sale. Adjourned meeting of San Diego and New-York Land Association, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 11 A. M., at our office, No. 5 Pine st.; 144 lots taken at last meeting. All who feel an interest in Southern California, or the new and rapidly growing City of San Diego, at terminus of Texas and Pacific Railroad, are invited to attend. Parties can invest individually or in the association.
O. H. PIERSON, President.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!
PRICES DOWN, DOWN,
AT PETER STEWART'S.
GENUINE SEAL-SKIN SACQUES
Reduced to $18, $22 50, $25, $27 50, $33, $37 50, up to $97 for our very best. Children's White Fur Caps, trimmed, 30c. up to 90c. for our finest, worth $2; Child's Muff and Boa at 65c. a set. Mink, Seal, Alaska Sable, Lynx, Black Marten, and all other fancy furs, at
PRICES DOWN, DOWN.
PETER STEWART,
No. 162 Bowery,
BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
2D AV., CORNER 13TH ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT THE INfirmary on MONDAY, Jan. 18, for eight Directors to serve for three years. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M.
CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—TO SUPply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of eight directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, an election will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at the House of Reception, No. 61 West 13th st. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. WM. C. GILMAN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA COMIQUE.

Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that in conjunction with Messrs. GRAU & CHIZZOLA he will give A SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA,
opening
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Jan. 11,
with Bazin's delightful Opera Comique,
"LE VOYAGE EN CHINE,"
which will be presented with new scenery by Isherwood and Maeder, new decorative adjuncts, and the following cast:

HENRY DE KERNOISAN .... M. DE QUERCY
(first appearance in the United States.)
Pompery .... M. Duplan
Alidor de Rosenville .... M. Debeer
Bonnetau Notaire .... M. Valaire
Maurice Freval .... M. Clantal
Martial .... M. Victor
MARIE .... Mlle. MINELLI
Berthe .... Mlle. Guerzy
Caroline .... Mlle.
Domestique .... M. Thuillard
Matelots, &c.
Doors open at 7:30

In rehearsal, Lecocq's last and crowning triumph, the SENSATION OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS, GIROFLE-GIROFLA, for which Messrs. Grau & Chizzola have purchased the sole right of production.
Box office open from 8 to 4.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

NEW MUSIC.
"Shaughraun Waltz," Thomas Baker; elegant photograph by Mora of either Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Montague, or Miss Jeffreys Lewis on title page; price 60c. "Over the Hill to the Poor-house;" sung by the Berger Family. "While the Silver Tints the Gold," Blake; answer to "Silver Threads Among the Gold." "Barbara Freitchie," Sloman. All picture titles, 40c. each. "Lost in the Wide World," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Farewell," for piano, Richard Hoffman; "A la Bouree," William Mason; "Talisman Waltzes," Baker; 50c. each. WILLIAM A. POND & Co., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager
THE GARNELLAS, THE GARNELLAS,
in the double somersault from shoulder to shoulder.
J. B. JOHNSON, Champion Swimmer of the World, three and a half minutes under water.
Miss JENNIE ENGEL, GUS WILLIAMS, RICKEY and BARNEY, SANFORD and WILSON, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION, Academy of Music, Jan. 11.—Coaches bringing company to the 22d Regiment Reception will approach the Academy from the north, and take up in the same manner. Guests leaving will take the first coach at the door.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART is now open on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10 o'clock. Mondays free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT BEDELL'S,
Nos. 340 and 342 4th av., employers will find a large number of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, and useful men.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, can be found first-class servants.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A QUIET, respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her duties as chamber-maid; is neat and orderly; is also fond and careful of children; will help with the family sewing, or make herself otherwise useful; can furnish good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK.—BY TWO Scotch Presbyterian women; would like to get positions together, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook; are willing to accept small salaries to be together. Call for two days at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman, for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with the washing, or take care of growing children; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 743 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work, or will assist in the washing; is a good sewer; will be found useful; good City reference. Call or address A. G., No. 169 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Danish girl, as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on any machine; will assist with children; some years' City references; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl; has good City reference from last employer. Call Monday and Tuesday, at No. 471 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, (Protestant,) as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 4 Dominick st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very respectable; understands French, English, and other cooking; meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies; can get up nice side dishes; excellent baker; best testimonials, and a very desirable woman; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; is also a good laundress; excellent reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves; would assist with the washing if required; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable young woman; is a very good cook, washer, and ironer; willing to go to the country or City; honest, sober, obliging, and industrious young woman; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A REspectable young woman; is a good cook, an excellent baker, and can do washing and ironing very nicely; has good City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; would assist with the washing, or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, IRONer, or general house-work; neat, tidy, colored young woman, for City or country, at low wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer, ironer, or general house-work; for City or country; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who is a first-class cook in all branches; capable and reliable; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, pastry, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands cooking in all its ways to suit; for City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock at present employer's, No. 17 East 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT SCOTCH girl as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; willing and kind; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and coarse washing; good bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 18th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 652 3d av.

GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, DRESS and cloak making, to go out by the day or month; can cut, fit and trim in different styles ladies' and children's suits and dresses; terms low. Address DRESS-MAKER, No. 611 East 9th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMUSEMENT RENDEZVOUS OF NEW-YORK.
BARNUM'S RAPID TRANSIT TO PUBLIC FAVOR.
SECOND WEEK OF THE HALF-PRICE SYSTEM.
SECOND WEEK OF PACKED AUDIENCES AND TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM.
SECOND WEEK OF THE NEW AND IMPROVED PROGRAMME, EMBRACING THE HIGHER ORDER OF EQUESTRIANS, AND WHICH IS UNANIMOUSLY INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS. AS A MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION IT RECEIVES THE APPROVAL OF ALL.
ALL THE DARING YOUNG LADY RIDERS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

For the present week the usual specialties for day and night exhibitions will be UNITED AND GIVEN IN FULL AT BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, forming a combination of thrilling equestrianism and brilliant contests in speed never before attempted, even by the Hippodrome management.

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND HIPPODROME.
Admission to all, 30c. Children under ten, 15c.
SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances 2:30 and 8.
HIPPODROME MUST SOON CLOSE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MRS. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season.
MRS. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
Every evening and Saturday matinée.
MRS. ROUSBY,
in her original character of
THE LADY ELIZABETH,
in Tom Taylor's grand historical play,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
produced with new scenery, properties, costumes, appointments, and a strong cast, including Mr. Geo. Clarke. Seats at box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 1:30, fifth matinée of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.
Every evening at 8, matinee Saturday at 2, in his highly-successful monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE.
Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF PERSONATIONS AND SONGS,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE, (MALE AND FEMALE,) remaining upon the stage in full sight of the audience.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle 25c.

GILL. STEINWAY HALL. GILL
Mr. WILLIAM F. GILL, of Boston, in his new lecture,
READING AND READERS.
With Illustrative Dramatic Readings,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale on and after SATURDAY at the box office of Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway, No. 33 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

THE CHARITY BALL.
(THE TWENTIETH.)
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; IS A good plain cook, excellent baker, washer, and ironer; is very willing, tidy, and speaks English; wages, $14. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as housekeeper; speaks French, German, and English; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Holzstein's, for two days, No. 247 3d av., corner 20th st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a respectable young girl in a respectable family; can be well recommended. None but a first-class family need call at No. 343 East 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A practical and thorough house-keeper; not afraid of work, or would take care of an invalid. Address Housekeeper, No. 127 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work. Call at No. 118 East 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washer.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious Protestant young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman, well recommended from her last employer; would like a place as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and willing to assist with the chamber-work. Can be seen at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Inquire for A. D., at Odell's Swedish Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, who is a thorough laundress in every branch; can puff, polish, and flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; can furnish first-class City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fluting, puffing, and polishing; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has good City references; lady can be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN AS A COMPEtent, first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; five years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; SIXTEEN months in her only place; is an accomplished hair-dresser and seamstress; can do dressmaking; is quick, tidy, willing, genteel; speaks fair English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, lately arrived, who has great taste; is a very capable dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent references. Address A. D. C., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT person, with the best recommendations, as lady's maid, or nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress and dress-maker. Call at 34 Clinton place.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecher st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN'S select servants, Protestants, German, English, Scotch, French, colored, and Swedish; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS INFANT nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; has eighteen months' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTant nurse and seamstress, or light chamber-work and wait on a lady; understands machine sewing and hair-dressing; best City references. No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, (Protestant,) in a private family, as child's maid, in the City. Inquire at No. 105 Orchard st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A competent dress-maker; can cut and fit dresses, cloaks, and children's clothes; is a good operator, and would do some chamber-work; has first-class testimonials. Call at No. 691 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SEAMstress, work by the day; is good for dress-making, also at the machine. Address at No. 603 East 13th st., room No. 14.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, as seamstress or nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Waverley place, ring bell three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPErator and seamstress to go out by the day. Address No. 893 3d av.; ring top bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMan as a very superior waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has nearly two years' reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, to do gentlemen's and families' washing and fluting; 50 cents to $1 per dozen. Call at No. 71 6th av., near Waverley place.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, gentlemen's washing, or plain sewing for families. Address Mrs. H. C., No. 347 East 13th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY .... Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY NIGHT AT 8,
and EVERY EVENING during the week, will be produced for the first time at this Theatre as Mr. DALY'S ANNUAL SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL, the Comedy of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE,
newly arranged in four acts, after the London and Parisian model, in a series of TABLEAUX, each act being comprised within a SINGLE SCENE. Mr. DALY has endeavored in every way to make this production a companion picture to the Shakespearian revivals of former seasons, and equal to the successes which followed TWELFTH NIGHT, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST, &c.
The scenery has been prepared by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, and Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM WITHAM.
The GLEES, SOLOS and DUETS, have been newly arranged by Mr. HENRY DODWORTH.
THE CAST
will include the distinguished tragic artist
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
as SHYLOCK, and the accomplished Comedienne
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
as PORTIA!

Mr. D. H. HARKINS	as	GRATIANO
Mr. LOUIS JAMES	as	BASSANIO
Mr. G. F. DEVERE	as	ANTONIO
Mr. D. WHITING	as	THE DOGE OF VENICE
Mr. HART CONWAY	as	LORENZO
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT	as	LAUNCELOT GOBBO
Mr. J. W. JENNINGS	as	OLD GOBBO
Mr. JAMES PEAKES	as	SALARINO
Mr. W. EYTINGE	as	SALANIO
Mr. DEVEAU	as	BALTHAZAR
Mr. JOHN MOORE	as	TUBAL

SERENADERS, GUESTS, JUDGES, &c.
NERISSA .... by .... Miss ANNIE GRAHAM
JESSICA .... by .... Miss NINA VARIAN

Act I. A PROMENADE IN VENICE.
Act II. THE RIALTO.
Act III. THE PAVILION OF THE CASKETS.
Act IV. THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

A MATINEE OF
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
SATURDAY at 1:30.
Mr. Daly also begs to announce that he will shortly produce
A STIRRING PARISIAN NOVELTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK.
Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT AND PALMER
☞PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS.☜
The *Herald* says: "There are more parts in LITTLE EM'LY well played than in any other piece now upon the New-York stage."
An increasing attendance evidencing appreciation of the excellences of Halliday's admirable dramatic version of CHARLES DICKENS' charming story, "David Copperfield," and entitled
☞LITTLE EM'LY,☜
in which the popular actor and author
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
gives his inimitable impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, the deeply interesting piece will be continued through a third week,
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE,
with the following remarkable
ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS:

Dan'l Peggotty	Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Ham	Mr. HENRY WEAVER
David Copperfield	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Steerforth	Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL
Traddles	Mr. J. E. IRVING
Mr. Wickfield	Mr. S. EDWIN
Uriah Heep	Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ
Little Em'ly	Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Betsy Trotwood	Miss MARY WELLS
Agnes Wickfield	Miss LOUISE HENDERSON
Rosa Dartle	Miss HELEN TRACY
Martha	Miss LAURA PHILLIPS
Peggotty Barkis	Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Mrs. Gummidge	Miss ESTELLE MORTIMER
Mrs. Micawber	Miss EMMA GRATTAN

The magnificent scenery is from the pencils of WILLIAM VOEGTLIN and RICHARD MARSTON, the principal pictures being
THE ILLUMINATED CATHEDRAL!
THE ARK ON THE SANDS!
THE STORM SCENE!
THE SAILING OF THE SHIP!
all of which have ingenious mechanical adjuncts.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
The public is respectfully informed that
THEODORE THOMAS
will give, on SATURDAY and MONDAY next,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK
MATINEE—GRAND—MATINEE,
WITH INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, AT 8,
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
Soloist, Mr. CONSTANTIN WEIKERT, Pianist, from Leipzig, his first appearance.
Admission Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programmes can be had at all the principal music stores and piano warerooms.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EVENING AT 8,	THIS AFTERNOON AT 2,
CIPRICO,	ALDRICH & MILES,
IN	IN
EDMUND KEAN.	WORKING MEN OF NEW-YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
THIS WEEK—THE FUNNIEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
New Songs. Jokes received with screams of delight.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.
MARIETTA RAVEL, E. W. MARSTON, J. B. STUDLEY.
The Dramas of French Spy, Putnam, a New Pantomime.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.
Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

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COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF MIDDLE AGE; HAS the best of City reference for the last 22 years. Call or address Groom, No. 219 West 41st st.

FOOTMAN.—BY A SWEDE, TWENTY-TWO years of age; has the best City references for honesty, competency, and willingness; is strictly sober and trustworthy; neat and obliging; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

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WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-three years, in a private family; is a good waiter, and can clean silver nicely; also, tend door, build fires, clean windows, sweep, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Homestead Bureau, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A WELL ACCOMPLISHED, REspectable, young colored man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; with colored help preferred; City reference. No. 619 8th av., corner 40th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best City references. Address for three days W. T., Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY FROM SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN years old, living with his parents, in a Broadway fancy-goods store; reference required. Address H. B. P., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Bachelors' Club ball will come off on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., at Ferraro's Assembly Rooms.

The eighteenth annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will be given at Irving Hall on Friday evening next.

On Thursday evening next the annual grand ball in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum will take place at the Academy of Music.

The annual reunion of the Hoboken Turtle Club will take place at Ferraro's Assembly Rooms, in the Tammany Building, on Thursday evening next.

While going up Broadway yesterday, Officer Thomas Beatty, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, slipped and fell, cutting himself severely about the head.

The Felicia Masquerade Club will give a grand bal masque and fancy-dress ball at the Argyle Rooms, Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, this evening.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique will give its ninth annual ball, for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at Irving Hall.

Officer Nelson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday morning found an unknown drunken man, who was badly frost bitten, in a cart at Thirty-third street and Seventh avenue. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

John Rooney, aged twenty-nine, no home, fell overboard at Pier No. 42 North River yesterday, and was rescued by John McGrath, of the tug-boat Gracie Lee, and was detained as a lodger in the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

Ann McCormick, aged fifty, of No. 507 West Thirtieth street, was run over and instantly killed yesterday evening at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, by a train of the Hudson River Railroad. Her body was taken to her residence and the Coroner notified.

The tenth annual mask and fancy-dress ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday night, the 21st inst. During the evening a number of presents, ranging in value from $2,000 to $100, will be awarded to holders of tickets for the ball.

On her next voyage the Alaska is to bring to this country, from Hong Kong, 900 Chinamen, for whose passage the Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company says the company will receive $45 each. She leaves Hong Kong on the 12th inst., and will have a full list of cabin passengers and full cargo.

The colored citizens and the old Abolitionists of this City will meet this evening, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, No. 140 Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Gerrit Smith. The public are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, C. Edwards Lester, Esq., and others.

The regular rehearsals of the Oratorio Society of New-York will take place every Monday night, at 8 o'clock, at Dr. Howard Crosby's Chapel, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the conductor, announces that ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining the chorus are invited to apply to him on any of the rehearsal nights.

BROOKLYN.

Henry Lesler, of Bush street, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar, at the instance of Hannah Jarvis, a resident of the same street. The charge against the prisoner is petty larceny in stealing a goat, valued at $10, the property of the complainant.

William Hickey, residing at the corner of Hicks and Huntington streets, was arrested early on Sunday morning, charged with stealing a beaver overcoat valued at $35, the property of one Edward Cahill. The robbery is alleged to have been committed on the 8th inst.

John Delehanty, residing in Thirty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, on complaint of Patrick Heffernan, who charges him with stealing $9 from the drawer of the liquor store, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The prisoner was locked up to await examination.

James McElroy, of No. 348 Third street, E. D., was arrested on the afternoon of Saturday last, on a warrant issued by Justice Semler at the complaint of Dennis Sullivan, of No. 412 Greenwich street, New-York. The charge against McElroy is grand larceny in stealing three chests of tea valued at $60 75. The property has not yet been recovered.

James Day and Bartholomew Hollohan, aged eighteen and nineteen respectively, were arrested yesterday by the Police of the Third Precinct, on a charge of stealing two silver-plated door-knobs, valued at $4, from the front door of the residence of Valentine Unverzaght, No. 419 Atlantic avenue. The prisoners were also charged with carrying off the door-knobs of the houses Nos. 315 and 320 in the same street.

LONG ISLAND.

An affray occurred at a liquor saloon in Port Washington, on Friday night, between a gardener in the employ of Mr. Skane and a man named Fox, during which the former drew a revolver and fired at Fox's head, singeing his hair, but fortunately not hitting him. The gardener is under arrest.

The School Trustees of the town of Babylon have provided, under the Compulsory Education act, that habitual truants shall be confined in the school-houses of their respective districts, for the first offense, not exceeding five days, and for the second, not exceeding ten days. The regulation has been approved by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court.

County Judge and Surrogate Hedges, of Suffolk County, reports the following Surrogate's business as done by him during the year 1874: Wills proved, 59; letters testamentary issued, 96; letters of administration, 79; letters of administration with wills annexed, 4; letters of guardianship, 39; wills pending for proof, 12; wills contested, 4; orders entered, 600; accountings, 12; real estate proceedings, 10; certificates for executors, administrators, and guardians, 400; letters mailed, 1,050.

STATEN ISLAND.

There is a movement at the west end of the island, as well as at New-Brighton, to abolish the present Police force and return to the old Constabulary system.

The official statement from the books of the appraisers appointed to fix the expense of opening, widening, and extending Centre street, from Riker street, in the town of Middletown, to Simonson avenue, in the town of Southfield—about three-fourths of a mile—puts the amount at $21,632. The surveyor's estimate for the grading of the same is $8,000. The total amount for Edgewater village to pay is $29,632.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new arrangement for the collection of fares at the Jersey City Ferry went into effect yesterday.

Judge Bedle, Governor elect of New-Jersey, will to-day take formal leave of the Hudson County Bar.

Rev. Edward Beecher, brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, officiated yesterday morning at the Congregational Church in Paterson.

The Division Street Methodist Church, Paterson, which has been closed for repairs for some time, was yesterday reopened with appropriate services.

Ex-Mayor Sawyer, counsel for the families of the men killed several days ago by being thrown down the shaft of the Bergen Tunnel, having notified the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company on Saturday that suit had been commenced to recover $100,000 damages, the company returned word that Contractor McAndrews had been awarded the contract to construct the tunnel, and had assumed all responsibility. Counsel will to-day commence proceedings against McAndrews.

Services were held yesterday in the Second Reformed Church, on Wayne street, Jersey City, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. P. D. Van Cleef as Pastor. Mr. Van Cleef preached an anniversary sermon in the morning. In the afternoon the Reformed Churches of the city joined in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In the evening Rev. J. R. Taylor, D. D., of Newark, the first Pastor of the church, delivered a sermon.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND TO THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The handsome testimonial from the Fifth Maryland Regiment, of Baltimore, to the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, is now on exhibition at Tiffany & Co.'s. It is a large silver vase, or beaker, with a handle on one side and lip on the other, the latter terminating in a dragon's head and wing, while the handle is surmounted by an eagle with half-spread wings. The bowl itself is shell-shaped, and fully thirty-five inches in circumference and about six inches deep. From the top of the eagle to the base is eighteen inches, and from the tip of the dragon's jaws to the handle, eighteen inches. The bowl rests on a richly chased stem, inserted in a handsomely wrought pedestal, all of solid silver, resting on a polished black marble base. On one side of the bowl is the inscription: "Seventh Regiment National Guard, State of New-York, from the Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, in remembrance of courtesies and hospitalities received July 29, 1874." On the opposite side of the vase, hammered in relief, is a design of the Maryland coat of arms, with the motto: "*Crescite et multiplicamini*," and the New-York coat of arms with the motto "Excelsior." Between the two escutcheons, in large raised German-text letters, is the word "to," the design being to signify the tribute of Maryland to New-York. The Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, at their last meeting, adopted resolutions expressing the high appreciation on the part of the regiment of the gift, and thanking the Fifth Maryland Regiment for its kindly sentiment.

THE TRIAL OF MR. BEECHER.

WILL THERE BE FURTHER DELAY—OBJECTIONS TO JURYMEN—THE COUNSEL BUSY ALL DAY YESTERDAY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONTEST—SOME OF THE WITNESSES, AND THE NATURE OF THEIR TESTIMONY.

It is by no means absolutely certain that the trial of Mr. Beecher will begin this morning as anticipated. There are several jurymen who are not entirely satisfactory to both sides. Mr. Beecher's counsel, for instance, would like to substitute other men for Mr. W. C. Jeffrey, the tenth juror, who admitted a slight acquaintance with Frank Moulton; for A. R. Case, whose Pastor, Rev. Dr. Buchanan, is said not to be well disposed to the defendant; and for Mr. Carpenter, who testified that he had had an opinion which had been modified by listening to Mr. Beecher's sermon on theatres. Mr. Carpenter is a member of Dr. Duryea's church, and it is presumable that his bias was at first in favor of Mr. Beecher, and that the sermon, which was a remarkably moderate one, would naturally operate unfavorably on the mind of so strict a church member as Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Samuel Fiate may also be open to objection, as he is reported to be a member of the Catholic Church, and the policy of the defense has been to secure the rejection of all such. Mr. Whelan is another Catholic, but the deduction from his examination is that he is rather biased against Mr. Tilton. For that reason the prosecution will probably endeavor to retire him from the jury-box. They will, also, it is said, strongly object to the retention of Mr. John McMurn, a hard, headed Irish Protestant, of strong religious feelings, and Mr. Griffin B. Halstead, the foreman. Mr. Halstead used to be Superintendent of the Pacific Street Methodist Church Sunday-school. His cousin, G. C. Halstead, Esq., was at one time publisher of *The Methodist*, which during his connection with it, was decidedly friendly to Mr. Beecher. The cousins think alike on most things. Mr. Tilton's counsel consequently infer that Mr. Halstead retains a bias against their client. These comprise more than half the jury. Two or three others may also be objectionable in the eyes of Mr. Beecher's lawyers on account of manifest lack of intelligence or education, as a great many purely philological questions, involving nice shades of the meaning of words, will enter into the plan of the defense. It is hardly probably, however, that any such changes as are here marked out will be carried into effect, but even if a majority of those mentioned should be retired, it is evident that the Beecher jury will be "a good one to disagree."

Yesterday counsel on both sides were as busy as crickets, either preparing their speeches and touching up their plans of examination, or hunting testimony for the impeachment of the objectionable jurymen. Both sides stood on an equal footing in this regard, for the first time since the case has been "on." Mr. Beecher's volunteer detectives did efficient service for the preliminary examination. Mr. Tilton was not so well served, but his counsel took copious notes during the questioning of the candidates by the other side, and had a foundation for their inquiries as extensive as their rivals. There was much mysterious running in and out upon both sides yesterday, and several long consultations were had, but what was said or done thereat was not divulged.

Mr. Morris will "open" for the prosecution, and it is generally understood that Gen. Tracy will reply to him. Mr. Morris' speech will be of great length. It will go over the entire ground of Mr. Tilton's charges, and will review the relations of the two contestants from the time of their first acquaintance with each other. He is eminently fitted for this task. He has been retained by Mr. Tilton since the day of the latter's arrest on the complaint of young Gaynor, and he has advised Mr. Tilton at every point of the controversy from that day to this. His knowledge of his client's cause is, therefore, thorough, and he read his argument to his fellow-counsel, who have thus gathered much information to guide them in their after action. Gen. Tracy also has his client's case at his finger ends. Before he became counsel for Mr. Beecher he was consulted regarding one phase of the case by Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. Since the organization of the committee he has constantly devoted his time to Mr. Beecher's defense. He is confident of clearing Mr. Beecher, while Mr. Morris feels equally confident of condemning him.

Judge Fullerton will cross-examine for Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beach will sum up. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Tracy will in turn conduct the cross-examination on the part of the defense, Mr. Evarts taking Mr. Tilton. Mr. Evarts will also deliver the closing address on his side. Judge Porter will be on hand to take his (Mr. Evarts') place at any time during the trial, in case he should be suddenly called away. The others will be made useful according to their several capacities or as the emergency may arise. Mr. Shearman's wonderful theoretical acquaintance with legal forms and practice and Gen. Pryor's impressive eloquence will be brought into frequent play.

Mr. Tilton will be the first witness called, as Mr. Beecher will probably be the first examined for the defense. It is expected that both will occupy the stand on direct and cross-examination from two to three days each. Francis D. Moulton will also be required to undergo an extended cross-examination at the hands of the plaintiff's lawyers. It is rumored that he will introduce some documentary evidence not yet made public. Mr. Fullerton will have a large number of Mr. Beecher's presents to Mrs. Tilton in court, and will examine the reverened gentleman upon each one separately. Frank Carpenter, the artist, will also occupy a front rank as a witness. Among the other witnesses summoned is said to be Mr. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who will testify in regard to the alterations in a certain letter sent by Mr. Beecher to the *Eagle* for publication, and in regard to certain confidences said to have been reposed in him by the defendant. Neither Mrs. Stanton nor Miss Anthony will be called, their knowledge of the scandal having been derived from Mrs. Tilton, whose testimony cannot be used in a suit in favor of her husband. Miss Edna Dean Proctor will not testify, since her connection with the scandal has nothing whatever to do with the controversy between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. Bessie Turner will furnish the choice morsel of the trial. The main testimony for the prosecution, however, will be of a documentary character. In what it consists is too well known to call for more than a reference to it. To discredit it many members of Plymouth Church, and some newspaper reporters, have been summoned. These witnesses will testify to conversations of Mr. Tilton, in which he used expressions directly antagonistic to the views he now takes of Mr. Beecher's relations toward him. Admission to the court-room will be only by ticket issued only by Judge Neilson. The trial is expected to last three weeks. The appeal of Mr. Beecher's lawyers against Judge McCue's decision in sending the case before Judge Neilson, will be a matter for subsequent consideration.

THE WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Saturday removed Joseph Liscomb from his position as Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and appointed in his stead Mr. John M. Fox. The cause of Mr. Liscomb's discharge is based upon the indulgences granted by him to William M. Tweed. The first thing the new commission did on entering upon their duties was to institute an investigation into the reports that were being circulated concerning these indulgences, and, finding that the evidence adduced supported the charge of inconsistency with the discipline of the institution, at once determined to remove Liscomb. Mr. Fox, his successor, is an American by birth, about fifty years of age, and is said to be an intelligent and thoroughly capable man. His name in connection with the position was first broached to the Commission by Ex-Commissioner Donnelly, who strongly urged his appointment. Immediately after his appointment Mr. Fox proceeded to the Island for the purpose of entering upon his duties at once

ACTIVITY OF MR. BERGH'S OFFICERS.

During the intense cold and frost on Saturday night, the freight cars from the Forty-second street depot were blocked on the Fourth avenue track. Four horses were provided for each car, which, loaded, weighs about fifty thousand pounds. The poor beasts struggled in vain to drag the immense load over the frozen and slippery road. Two of Mr. Bergh's officers soon appeared and refused to allow any more attempts to be made until more teams were sent down. Eventually the car was started by twelve horses. The general condition of the horses on the Fourth avenue line is shown by the fact that hardly a day passes but several lame and worn-out animals are taken off by the officers of Mr. Bergh's society, as unfit for work. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the officers found an old pair of horses and coach standing outside a saloon at the corner of Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue. The mercury was at 6° above zero, and they were without blankets and crowding each other for warmth. The driver, Francis Cusick, was found drinking near a fire in the saloon. Under the advice of the officers he hurriedly began to blanket his horses, which were found to have bleeding sores on the shoulders and back, being chafed by the harness. The driver was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and the horses were given a warm feed and good bed in a stable. Yesterday morning Judge Murray held the driver under $300 bail to answer.

THE STRIKE OF PIANO-MAKERS.

The piano-makers lately in the employ of Dahlman & Fink, Tenth avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, but now engaged in a strike against reduction of wages, held a meeting yesterday morning in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms. Several speeches were made, and much enthusiasm was manifested, and it was decided to call a mass meeting of the trade, in order to awaken sympathy and support. The wages which the men have been receiving were $8 per week, and a reduction of twenty per cent. was proposed by their employers.

BADLY MATCHED!

OR

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

Lawyer Danvers sat in his private office, when a clerk announced a gentleman on important business, at the same time presenting a card.

The lawyer hastily glanced at the card, and started violently.

"Sterne Beauchamp, Earl of Coradon," he read. "What jest is this? Show him in, Mr. Simmons."

A tall and extremely distinguished-looking man shortly entered the private office.

The lawyer regarded him intently and with curiosity, as Simmons withdrew.

The stranger appeared a man about thirty years of age, with a pale, strikingly-handsome face. As he sat down he made a slight gesture toward the card which the lawyer still held.

"You are surprised to see me?" he asked.

"I don't even know who you are," returned the lawyer, curtly.

"That is my card which you have in your hand. I am Sterne Beauchamp, Earl Coradon."

"Indeed!" The lawyer smiled slightly. "Sterne Beauchamp died at sea more than three years ago."

"Are you positive of that?" asked the stranger, politely.

"Entirely so. We had perfectly authentic information of the fact."

"Nevertheless, he lives; and I am he."

"All of which it will be perfectly easy for you to prove, I presume," said the lawyer, sarcastically.

"What proof is necessary? I know who I am myself."

Danvers looked irritated.

"I presume you do; I presume, also, it would be easy enough for others to find out *who you are;* and really I should not advise you to try this game any further. The proofs of Sterne Beauchamp's death are absolutely beyond question."

"I don't care what the proofs are of my death, since I am, after all, alive," said the stranger, angrily.

The lawyer studied him some moments with a severe and stern yet puzzled expression.

"The man must be crazy," he thought. "He can't be Sterne Beauchamp."

Suddenly the stranger started from his chair.

"Mr. Danvers," he said, passionately, "I *am* Sterne Beauchamp."

"You have only to prove it," said the lawyer again. "If you are that gentleman, others must know it besides yourself. You have only to produce people who know you well enough to be able to swear to your identity. It is very simple."

"Simple! Good heavens! why did I not think of this! Has suffering destroyed my mind?" muttered the stranger. Then to the lawyer: "I have never been in England before. I only landed in Dover twelve hours ago. I was born in India, and I have been away from there so long, and have changed so much in that time, that I doubt if any one who knew me then would recognize me now. Your letter, informing me of my uncle's death and my consequent succession to the earldom, did not find me in India. It followed me, however."

"Ah, it followed you, did it? May I ask where it found you?"

The stranger hesitated, his face whitening. Then he said, with a visible effort:

"It found me in Van Diemen's Land."

The lawyer's lip slightly curled.

"*In Van Diemen's Land!* Three years ago and more it must have been. You have waited a long time to answer the summons that letter contained. I presume you have no objection to tell me why you have waited so long?"

A look of agony crossed Beauchamp's face.

"I—I could not come sooner."

The look of perplexity deepened on the lawyer's grave face. He was interested in this handsome, haughty, and mysterious stranger, in spite of his reason, which told him he could be nothing but the boldest and most ridiculous of impostors.

"You have been in Van Diemen's Land all the time?"

For his life Beauchamp could not control the shudder that shook him from head to foot.

"Pardon me," he said, "I can tell you no more of myself at present. My cause is desperate enough, I find, without putting weapons in the hands of my enemies."

The lawyer bowed gravely as he said:

"If you were Sterne Beauchamp himself, in truth, your case would be desperate, as you say. The proofs of his death were accompanied by all his private papers and letters, even to the one I myself sent him. A passenger on the same vessel with him saw him die, and brought his dying message to his friends, together with a leather wallet containing all his papers."

Beauchamp started.

"The wallet was made of vellum, and had a purple lining, embroidered at the corners with gold thread. My mother made it for me. Shall I tell you, paper by paper, all that that wallet contained? I can."

The lawyer shook his head.

"It would effect nothing. The wallet is not here, and I do not remember the contents so particularly as that."

"Where is it?"

"I saw it at Chariton Towers. Lord Beauchamp has it in charge."

"*Lord Beauchamp!*" exclaimed the other, incredulously.

The lawyer bowed gravely.

"Upon receiving proof of the death of Sterne Beauchamp, the title and possessions passed to Carroll, the next heir—the still younger brother of Sterne Beauchamp's father."

Sterne Beauchamp's handsome face flashed with a sudden lofty wrath and scorn.

"To him?" he uttered, bitterly. "I have heard my father speak of him. It was through Carroll Beauchamp's machinations that he was driven to make his home in India. I owe it to him that I am this moment an alien on the soil that should have been my native land. And now he has possessed himself of my birthright. *He shall not have it!* I will wrest it from him, or die in the attempt. I am a stranger in my own land, Mr. Danvers. Will you tell me how to go to Chariton Towers? I will soon prove to Carroll Beauchamp who I am."

"If you wish to see Lord Beauchamp, you will have to go to Southwold. The best way is to take the train at Paddington."

Sterne Beauchamp knew his kinsman to be bad and unprincipled, but his heart, in spite of all, yearned to behold one of his own blood, and he did not believe that, once made aware of his existence, his father's brother would attempt to keep him out of his inheritance.

It was about sunset when he reached Southwold. He knew it for one of the proudest possessions of the Beauchamps for generations. As Sterne Beauchamp ascended the broad marble steps leading to the turreted mansion his heart beat loudly. The hall seemed thronged with lackeys. A tall footman, in a magnificent gold livery, conducted him to a grand parlor on the first floor.

Beauchamp hesitated an instant as the footman waited, and then gave him a plain card with his name penciled upon it—"Sterne Beauchamp."

Carroll Beauchamp did not utter a sound for full five minutes after receiving that card. His face turned like chalk, and he covered it with his hand as he leaned upon the arm of his silken chair, stricken with a dismay too profound for words.

Presently he dismissed the staring footman with a gesture of his white hand.

"Sterne Beauchamp," he muttered, as the door closed. "Can it be he? I wish now I had destroyed those papers, every scrap of them. Shall I see him? I must! Shall I acknowledge him? Never! If he insists—he had better be dead!"

CHAPTER II.

In one of the most picturesque localities of the West Riding, in Yorkshire, was, a great many years ago, a very handsome country-seat known as Longmere.

The house was built of lime-stone, and was rich in the pointed arches, clustered columns, and oriel and mullioned windows peculiar to the Gothic style of architecture.

On an afternoon, about the middle of June, a little earlier than the date of Sterne Beauchamp's arrival in England, two ladies were in the drawing-room at Longmere.

A childish figure stood at one of the windows looking upon the lawn—a slight, almost painfully-slender shape to belong to one of her years. She was twenty—the daughter of one Earl, once the wife of another. She had been married twice—the first time to Lord Hasbrook, whose widow she was when her present husband, the master of Longmere, married her—for her money, but she did not guess that.

"I wish Bruce would come!" she said, in a sweet, though petulant voice. "It seems as if all he cared for was to get away from home. I know he might come back sooner, if he wanted to."

Her companion, a superbly handsome woman, half-reclining in an easy chair across the room, laughed lightly, thus displaying a set of very brilliant pearl-white teeth.

"What a goose you are about your husband, Clara," she said, in a slightly contemptuous tone.

"I'm not!" Clara cried, passionately. "You're always trying to make me think Bruce doesn't love me, Mrs. Bazel."

"I? My sweet Clara! who knows better than I how he dotes on you?"

"He would if it were not for *you*," Clara muttered, almost inaudibly.

"If it were not for me? How he will laugh when I tell him you said that."

"I don't care if you do tell him," said Clara, sullenly. "You two are always talking secrets."

Julia Bazel started slightly, and looked keenly at her.

"Secrets!" she said. "What secrets can *your* husband and I have, Lady Clara Delaney? What makes you think we have secrets?"

"I know why I think it, and that is enough," answered Clara Delaney, sharply.

Mrs. Bazel reflected a moment, her fair face clouding a little.

"You were in the fernery the day before yesterday," she said, fixing a basilisk gaze on the slender, sensitive creature by the window.

Clara threw up her head defiantly.

"If I was I had a perfect right. I am in my own house, I believe."

"My dear Clara, did you ever read the story of Blue Beard, and do you know how he came to have so many wives?"

"Yes, I do," burst forth Clara; "he killed them for trying to find out his secrets. You wicked, *wicked* woman, to insinuate that my husband has any such secrets as that. I'll tell him, see if I don't."

"She knows nothing," said Julia Bazel to herself; and aloud, "Do tell him, my dear."

Then she rose and sauntered carelessly away through the low French casement upon the terrace.

"Mr. Delaney is coming, Clara, dear; I hear wheels on the ground," she said, turning.

The pretty, sullen face did not brighten.

"I hate you," she said, clenching her little hands and setting her white teeth, "and I *will* know what this secret is which my own husband tells you and keeps from me."

She did not look out as the carriage containing her husband drew up before the stone steps.

Bruce Delaney got out and came leisurely in.

He was tall, well-shaped, elegantly and fashionably dressed. He had black eyes and hair, a long black beard, and would have been called by most persons an extremely handsome man. The only drawback was a sinister expression in the bold, bright eyes, and a treacherous, cruel look about the mouth, which his drooping mustache nearly hid. He passed along the tesselated hall, swiftly glanced into the drawing-room, and frowned at seeing only his dainty wife. He went on without stopping to speak to her. Clara had turned her back to the door, and was pouting industriously. She was only a pretty, spoiled child, shallow and vain, but far too good and innocent to deserve the dark fate that was in store for her. She loved a handsome, wicked man with a blind, unreasoning, and fatal devotion.

"He is angry now, because I did not go to meet him," she whispered. "I'm always vexing him."

Bruce Delaney hurried through the house, which the hall entirely traversed.

Julia Bazel was sauntering among the trees beyond the glass doors at the extremity. He joined her.

"What made you run away?" he asked, crossly.

"To keep you from letting out something foolish before Clara. She is already suspicious."

"Let her be suspicious, curse her. To think I've tied myself to her doll face for nothing! Every stiver of the money went away from her when she married me, and she knew it, too. She must have known it—but I'll make her wish she had never seen me."

The woman's handsome face darkened, too, with a malevolent expression.

"It's abominable," she said. "Does the money go to that cousin of his?"

"To the cousin or her children. Nobody knows whether she is living or dead, and he always hated her any way. It shows how bent he was on preventing his wife from marrying again, to will his money, in the event of it, to a woman he hated as he did Vida Merlin."

Mrs. Bazel started violently.

"What—who did you say?"

"The cousin's name was Vida Merlin."

"And they can't find her or her children?"

"No."

Mrs. Bazel was white with excitement and agitation.

"Oh, Bruce!" she said, "if you had only known it. I believe I know where to find that cousin's child. She is dead, and there's one child—a girl. She must be eighteen now. They'll never find her. Who will get it, then?"

"Some charity—I don't remember what."

Julia stood still thinking.

"You may possibly get the money yet, Bruce," she said, in her false, silvery tones. "No one knows where to find this lost heiress—no one, that is, who is likely to know she is the heiress—and we can keep it secret. If your wife dies soon—and she is *very* delicate—you may marry the heiress yet."

Delaney looked round at her sharply. Their glittering eyes met for one moment. Delaney drew his breath quick. Then he turned angrily away.

"Bah!" he said. "What are you talking about? Clara will outlive you and me fast enough."

He went swiftly back to the house.

Lady Clara Delaney had passed out upon the front terrace. She stood looking straight before her, seeing nothing for her tears. As she heard her husband's step, she wiped her eyes furtively. She had already learned that he hated to see a woman cry.

Bruce Delaney came straight to her side, and, putting both hands upon her slight shoulders with no gentle touch, wheeled her about, and so stood looking some moments at the pretty, drooping, tear-stained, quivering face.

He hurt her, but she was used to rough caresses from him. As yet she had not looked up, in her confusion at being caught crying. But presently she stole a sly glance at him. That glance had turned her sweet face whiter than snow, and the pretty eyes dilated wildly.

"Oh, Bruce!" she cried, "What is it? What has happened?"

He gave her another malignant look, and his fierce and cruel grip tightened on her tender arms.

"Why did you never tell me," he said, in a sort of hiss, "that if you married me you would lose all your money?"

She tried to answer him, but no sound came. She was literally so scared she could not utter a word.

"I'll tell you why," he went on, brutally. "You thought I wouldn't marry you if I knew it, and I wouldn't if I had known it."

CHAPTER III.

Carroll Beauchamp was a short, stout, elderly man, with the hereditary blue-black hair and coal-black eyes, but bearing no other family trait, either of person or mind. He had a low forehead, a treacherous mouth, and an expression of the eye at once sly and sinister.

Going to a tall buffet in the room he poured out a glass of brandy and drank it. What a blow to him had been the coming of Sterne Beauchamp might be guessed from the tremor of his hand as he lifted the glass to his lips.

Then he left the apartment. His visitor was walking about the room in keen excitement and impatience. He paused midway as Carroll, Lord Beauchamp came in. The two men faced each other, and in a brief instant each took the other's measure.

"It is as my father always said, he is a thorough villian," thought the new comer.

"It is he, and he'll make me more trouble than his father did," reflected Lord Beauchamp, with a darkening countenance. Then he turned and locked the door, putting the key in his pocket. To his visitor he spoke gruffly:

"Are you the person who sent me this card?" fingering it contemptuously.

"I am Sterne Beauchamp," answered the stranger, quietly, though the color flushed in his pale, noble face. "You have some papers of mine, I think; I am here to claim them, as well as to notify you of my existence. The title and possessions you have for three years considered yours are mine now. But I do not wish or mean to make it any harder for you than I can help. You will not find me exacting or ungenerous. I shall at once settle upon you an income, and permit you to have the life use of either Beauchamp Manor or Chariton Towers."

The small black eyes of Lord Beauchamp looked like tiny spots of flame. He shook with rage and agitation, in spite of the brandy he had taken to nerve him. He had not been prepared for this cool assumption, this calm and haughty bearing.

"Can he have other proof than what Vershon brought me?" he said to himself, astounded and half-maddened at the ease with which this new-comer proposed to dethrone him and take possession himself.

"Where is your proof?" he demanded aloud.

"You know you have it in your possession. I am prepared to satisfy any one that the wallet you have is mine, and the papers in it establish the identity of the owner with Sterne Beauchamp."

Lord Beauchamp sneered.

"Is that all the proof you have?"

"I presume I can obtain more."

"*Where? In Van Diemen's Land?*"

Sterne Beauchamp reeled as if he had been struck. For an instant all the horrors of that three years' living death seemed to come back upon him. Lord Beauchamp laughed again, brutally, for he read in that fearful agitation his own power.

"Take one step to prove yourself Sterne Beauchamp," he hissed, in a horrible undertone, "and back you go to that felon's life from which the devil must have helped you to escape."

A cry broke from Sterne Beauchamp's ghastly lips.

"It was *you*, then, who contrived that? Demon!"

And before Lord Beauchamp could utter a sound, the wronged man's strong white hands were meeting round his throat.

Lord Beauchamp's face turned purple, his eyes were nearly forced out of his head. He thought his last hour had come.

"It was not I," he gasped, in deadly terror; "I swear to you that it was not. I knew nothing of it until all was done. Oh! oh!"

He could not utter another sound.

Sterne Beauchamp seemed to return to his right mind. For a moment he had been mad, thinking that this wretch, who had so wronged his father, had also contrived that horror and ignominy of his. He released Lord Beauchamp, who rolled nearly senseless upon the carpet. It was some moments before he could speak. Then he spluttered out the words:

"You shall pay for this. I'll have the stable-boys in to strip you, and see what you've got on your left arm."

Sterne Beauchamp's face blanched as he stepped between his foaming kinsman and the bell-rope.

"Beware," he said, hoarsely. "Do you want me to kill you?"

Lord Beauchamp was a villain, but he was as brave as most men, yet he shrank from the fierce panther-like glare of the eyes that threatened him now, and staggering to a chair, sat down.

"Now, then," said Sterne Beauchamp, in the same menacing voice, "*who was it?*"

Lord Beauchamp did not answer. He was weighing the chances.

"I would like to be rid of Vershon," he was thinking; "he is like a millstone round my neck. I hate him. How I'd like to let this devil loose on him, but I dare not; and if I lie the lie must be a clever one, or he'll catch me at it. Vershon has dropped the old name, and hidden himself under a new one, that even Sterne Beauchamp will not be likely to discover. It is lucky he has. I never saw the man before," he spoke aloud. "He said his name was Vershon."

"*I know his name. Where is he?*"

"I don't know."

"You had better know," in tones of suppressed fury. "You *knew*, and you have known all the time, that the man whose rights you were usurping—your own blood, too—was suffering out there the tortures of the damned—an innocent man chained with *felons*—a Beauchamp threatened with the lash—*branded!* Oh, heavens! When I remember it I wonder I am not mad, as they said I was."

He wheeled and began to pace the room again, in long, desperate strides.

Lord Beauchamp seized his chance. Springing at the bell-rope he rang furiously.

Sterne Beauchamp made a movement to stop him, then stood still.

"What are you about to do?" he asked, in a low voice.

Lord Beauchamp waited till he heard steps outside the door. Then he answered:

"I give you just two minutes to get out of the house, and twenty to get out of the grounds. If you are here after that time, I will do what I threatened. I'll have you searched for that felon's brand you have on your arm."

"You will?"

Sterne Beauchamp's cheek showed ashen pale in the fading light. His haughty lips twitched slightly under his silky, black mustache.

"You mean, then, to defy me and my right?" he continued.

Lord Beauchamp did not answer. He only compressed his lips.

"You will at least restore me my wallet and papers?"

"I don't know anything about any papers of yours."

"You wish me to obtain my rights by process of law?"

"If you take one step toward that, you will have to account for those missing three years. Do you think any one would believe the only story you can tell, especially if they once see that odd little scar on your left arm? And when you cannot produce *that other* so necessary to substantiate your incredible tale? You would not know him this moment if he came in here."

"I *shall* know him, never fear."

Lord Beauchamp paled.

"How?"

"I saw his face but an instant; but do you imagine I could ever forget it? It is burned in upon my brain deeper than his accursed hand has stamped my arm. I shall know it again," he repeated, in his slow, thrilling tones. "I shall find him, if it takes my lifetime. I would rather have my hand on his throat than be Earl of Caradon. No sleuth-hound was ever more faithful than I will be to track my enemy. And after him—*you!*"

A chilly, foreboding shiver crept over Carroll Beauchamp. He feared this man whom he was wronging so, and who was seemingly so powerless, as he had never feared mortal man.

"Open the door, Carroll Beauchamp."

Lord Beauchamp started.

"You are going?" he stammered. "Perhaps—perhaps we might—might compromise this matter—you and I. What say you?"

Sterne Beauchamp flashed upon him a glance of lofty and contemptuous anger.

"I will never compromise with you. Usurper and villain—I will have *all* now. If I live I will hunt him down first, and then if there is justice in England I will drag you down to share his fate. We shall meet again, Carroll Beauchamp, false lord, false brother, perjured son, and slanderer. Till then, farewell."

He swept aside the damask and lace draperies which shut in one of the low casement windows, passed out upon the terrace, and thence strode swiftly away through the magnificent grounds.

Lord Beauchamp stood looking after him.

"If it takes his lifetime," he muttered, darkly, repeating the other's words. "He ought to know by this time that there are ways as safe as death by which to hinder him. *He must go back to Van Diemen's Land.*"

CHAPTER IV.

As Bruce Delaney uttered that brutal speech to his wife, he loosed his fierce hold of her, and she fell senseless upon the stones of the terrace.

In an instant, Julia Bazel, who had followed him, was beside her.

"You are a fool," she said, angrily to Delaney. "What good does it do you to abuse her? Do you want to kill her?"

Bruce Delaney made no answer. He only scowled his handsome black brows, and lifting the light, unconscious form of his wife in his arms, strode away with her to her chamber.

It was like carrying a child, she was so little and frail. As he laid her upon the silken bed, she looked almost as if she might be sleeping, except for the whiteness of her lips.

Even Bruce Delaney felt a twinge of remorse as he looked at her. The next moment, however, he had thrust the feeling from him.

"I'd be sorry for you," he muttered, as he turned away, "if you were the wife of somebody else; but you're between me and all that is worth living for, and I wish you were dead."

"Bruce—you madman!"

It was Mrs. Bazel once more.

"Such speeches as these may come up against you some day," she said, meaningly. "If anything should happen to your wife such words as those, carelessly dropped in the hearing of a servant, would be very apt to settle your case."

Bruce Delaney went to his dressing-room, but he did not spend the whole of the intervening half hour in making his toilet. On the contrary, he stood staring from the window the most of the time.

Just before the last bell rang for dinner he left his room and walked deliberately to his wife's door.

He was still pale, but his eyes had an unusual glitter in their black depths, and he smiled continually, though in a somewhat forced and unnatural manner.

Lady Clara and the treacherous widow were just coming from the bed-chamber. Mrs. Bazel supported Lady Clara ostentatiously.

"Yes, yes," he said to himself as he embraced Lady Clara mechanically; "Julia is right. She cannot live long."

She sobbed upon his shoulder and clung round his neck hysterically. Mrs. Bazel had improved her time.

"*Was* it a jest, Bruce?" questioned Lady Clara, pouting and trembling. "Mrs. Bazel said so. I—I thought you—you hated me. You looked so—so dreadfully at me—you did indeed."

"Never mind; don't think of it. I was only jesting, of course."

"And—and you would have married me just the same if you had known?"

Bruce Delaney scowled, but Mrs. Bazel shook her head at him.

"Yes, of course," said Delaney. "Now let us go down to dinner."

Lady Clara was but half made happy, but so simple-minded was she, so blind was her worship of her husband, that she did not know why her young heart seemed so heavy, nor why it was so hard to keep back her tears.

Of the three who sat at the tempting table, only the widow ate with relish. Delaney seemed absent and thoughtful, and now and then he stole a furtive glance at Lady Clara, and as he did so his dark face whitened under its swarthiness.

"I am going away in the morning," announced Mrs. Bazel, with one of her glittering smiles.

Delaney gave her a quick, startled glance.

"I am going to see a young friend of mine who has lately come into a fortune," she continued. "I shall be the first one to tell her the good news, I think." Another startled, inquiring look from Delaney.

"By the way," said Mrs. Bazel, "my little friend has no guardian. Should you object, Mr. Delaney, to being appointed to that responsible position with myself?"

"N—o," answered Delaney, hesitatingly.

When they returned to the drawing-room, Delaney turned to his wife.

"I think you had better retire early, Clara," he said, "you are evidently not well, and I have some business matters to arrange with Mrs. Bazel."

Lady Clara colored and looked disappointed.

"I feel quite well, Bruce, and it is so lonely, and you've only just got home. I think—"

"I will go with you to your apartments," he said, coldly and abruptly.

Lady Clara dropped her lovely head, and tears filled her eyes, as she suffered him to lead her away.

"You are unnecessarily unkind to her," said Mrs. Bazel when he returned to her. "You are most unwise."

Delaney made an impatient gesture.

"I hate her, and I can't play the hypocrite."

"You *must, mark me. Be kind to her,* overwhelm her with kindnesses, hang over her devotedly, especially *before the servants.* Obey me in this thing, and you shall be free of her in less than six months. *I insure it.*"

"Without risk?" questioned Delaney, averting his eyes.

"Without risk."

"Julia, I must have money from somewhere at once."

"Obey me and you shall have more than you will know what to do with. The old Lord Hasbrook left enough—*you* know that—and I will show you how to secure every penny of it if you do as I bid you."

"But I want money *now.* Calculating as I did on Clara's fortune, I have run in debt horribly. If I don't pay by the day after to-morrow at furthest there will be an execution in the house."

"Why don't you apply to Lord Beauchamp?"

"I have. He either cannot or will not help me. He affects to disbelieve my story now, and defies me to produce any heir to the Beauchamp estates save himself."

"Are you sure that you can?"

"Sure? I *know* that I can. But it would be at fearful risk to myself and—curse him, he knows that."

Mrs. Bazel reflected a moment, knitting her arched brows perplexingly.

"How much will do you—the very least?"

"Not less than a thousand pounds."

"You shall have it on one condition—positively not without."

"You? Where will *you* get money?"

Julia Bazel laughed softly, her great eyes glowing like suns.

"What matter? But I don't mind telling you. I have a few thousands of my own. You shall have what there is on the condition——"

"Name it."

"Never mind," she said, lightly, "you shall have this money at all events. I'll give you a check for it in the morning before I leave. And now about this ward of ours that is to be. She will give us no trouble, I am sure. I shall bring her directly here, if I find her where I expect to. Of course, I shall not tell her *all* the truth—only that she has a small fortune left her. The law allows her, under the peculiar circumstances, to choose a guardian, and my influence will dictate whom she chooses. You must have a handsome suite of rooms prepared for her, and get ready yourself to fascinate her *from the very first.* Meanwhile, if I should send our sweet Clara a gift from London you will see that she accepts it, will you not?"

"Certainly I will," said Delaney, looking puzzled.

Mrs. Bazel bade him good night soon after, and going to Lady Clara's rooms found the pretty child, as she had expected, drowned in tears.

"You silly chit!" exclaimed the widow, airily. "Shall I tell you what your husband and I were talking about?"

Lady Clara lifted her little quivering face eagerly.

"He has got into debt—oh! shockingly, my dear," said the false widow, "and it is all on your account. Because he loves you so he can't bear to see you deprived of one of the luxuries you are accustomed to, and I have had to let him have a thousand pounds. Of course he did not want to ask for it before you, so don't be silly again when your husband, who adores you, wants a private word with me, or because he can't always look like a burst of sunshine."

Lady Clara smiled through her tears.

"*Do* you think he loves me, Mrs. Bazel?" she asked, plaintively; "he looks as if he hated me above all things, sometimes, and oh, I do love him so."

"I am going to send you a saddle horse, Clara," said Mrs. Bazel, without looking toward her. "I hope you will have learned to ride beautifully by the time I come back."

Lady Clara looked up a little scared.

"You know how afraid I am of a horse," she said, timidly.

"But this shall be such a gentle, kind animal, spirited, but as easily managed as a lamb; and Bruce would be so pleased to have you ride with him."

"Yes," said Clara, faintly; but, if she could have read aright the sneer on Mrs. Bazel's perfect lips, she would as soon have thought of riding a wild desert steed as this *gentle* animal the widow was about to send her from London. The continuation of "Badly Matched; or, Woman Against Woman," appears in No. 12 of the *New-York Weekly*, now ready and for sale by every news agent. The *New-York Weekly* will be sent by mail to any address one month for twenty-five cents; four months, $1; six months, $1 50; one year, $3. The *New-York Weekly* contains six other long stories, a number of short sketches and poems, information for the million, and plenty of funny anecdotes.

STOKES' PETITION FOR PARDON.

STATEMENT OF THE FOREMAN OF THE JURY—THE VERDICT THE RESULT OF A COMPROMISE.

A rumor which prevailed last night to the effect that Gov. Tilden will probably take favorable action in reference to the petition of Edward S. Stokes, furnishes sufficient ground for a further reference to that document, and to the circumstances under which it was issued. The petition grows out of an application made to Gov. Dix on the 16th of December last, by the father of Edward S. Stokes, asking for the pardon of the prisoner. There was an inseparable difficulty in the way of Gov. Dix taking any action in respect to the matter by reason of his having to vacate his office before such action would be reasonable. Under these circumstances, Stokes addressed a formal petition to Gov. Tilden, which was presented last Wednesday. The purpose of this document is to secure a remission of the remainder of the term of imprisonment, and to bring about the petitioner's restoration to the rights and privileges of citizenship. The petition is supported by a statement made by Thomas W. Bartholomew, the foreman of the jury that convicted Stokes of manslaughter in the third degree, in which he cheerfully joins in commending the application to the favor of the Governor. The verdict, he says, was the result of a compromise, a number of the jurors, including himself, having been in favor of absolute acquittal. He states further that the facts presented inclined him to the opinion that the prisoner was justified in the belief that his life was imperiled, and in making this statement he believes, he says, that he expresses the feelings of the majority of the jury.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a very bold and almost successful attempt was made to assassinate a saloon-keeper named James Smith, doing business at No. 234 Nesbit street, Newark. Earlier in the evening William Kuttzendoffer and John Wagner entered the saloon and drank freely. When they had become thoroughly intoxicated they commenced to quarrel with the saloon-keeper, the dispute arising over the payment for drinks. Having wrangled for some time they went out. Wagner in a few moments returned and invited Mr. Smith to step outside to see Kuttzendoffer, who desired to say something to him. As soon as Smith reached the door Kuttzendoffer, it is alleged, drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball grazed Smith's temple, and, passing through the door, lodged in the wall of the saloon. Smith called "Murder," and the would-be assassins ran away. An officer, who had been attracted to the place by the pistol-shot, pursued them, and succeeded in capturing them. Both were committed to the cells, Kuttzendoffer being held as principal and Wagner as an accessory. The affair created intense excitement in the neighborhood for a time.

RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

ELEVEN MEN CAPTURED—ONE HELD IN $1,000 BAIL, AND THE REMAINDER PAY $5 EACH.

On Saturday evening Francis Dougherty, of No. 119 North Fourth street, Williamsburg, went into the gambling-saloon of James Clow, Grand street, and in a few moments found himself minus $21. He went to Police Head-quarters and gave information of the affair, and Detective Woolsey was detailed to make a raid on the saloon. Accompanied by ten officers from the Thirteenth Precinct, he entered the gambling-house quietly, about 9 o'clock, and had locked the outside doors almost before the parties inside were aware of it. The greatest excitement prevailed when it became known that the Police were in the room, and many wild efforts were made to escape. The proprietor, unfortunately, was not present, and consequently was not arrested. The following prisoners were arrested, having been found busily engaged in playing faro around a table: Robert Williams, speculator, No. 28 Grand street; James Smith, No. 308 Rivington street; Andrew Drennan, No. 99 Broadway, Williamsburg; Robert Jones, Meserole street, Williamsburg; Daniel Francis, Park avenue, Brooklyn; Thomas Monahan, No. 318 Rivington street; Henry Bush, No. 7 Jackson street; George Gateson, Smith street, Brooklyn; Thomas Crowley, No. 14 East street, Brooklyn; John Robinson, Grand street, Williamsburg; John Williams, No. 25 Scholes street, Williamsburg. The first-named, Robert Williams, was dealing the cards when arrested. The prisoners were all locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, and brought before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning. They are a hard-looking lot of men. The detective also captured 608 ivory checks, one deal-box, one case-box, and $48 in money.

Judge Murray held Robert Williams, the dealer, in $1,000 bail for trial, and bail was promptly furnished. The other parties arrested were fined $5 each, and the dealer promptly paid all their fines.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Elizabeth Geck was recently employed as general servant by Mr. Philip Martin, of No. 758 Eighth avenue. On Jan. 9 she asked leave to go out to deposit money to her bank account. Mr. Martin then remembered that he had left $60 in his pantaloons pockets, which were hanging in his room. On looking for the money he discovered it was missing, and called in the assistance of Officer Wood, of the Seventeenth Precinct. He followed the servant to the German Savings Bank, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, where she was depositing $65 to her own credit. The money was identified by Mr. Martin as his, and at Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Murray held her for trial in $1,000 bail.

STEALING AN OVERCOAT.

Mr. Walter Condall, of No. 225 West Forty-eighth street, was playing billiards on Saturday night in the saloon No. 614 Broadway, and his overcoat, valued at $50, occupied the back of a chair. William Wright took a fancy to it, and it mysteriously disappeared. Wright was arrested soon after by Officer Barlow, and handed over to him a pawn-ticket representing the coat. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johnson, F. O. Broughton, Max Matthias, Mrs. Douglass and two children, Miss Smith, H. Gregory, Mr. Drake, Mrs. Barry Fox, Mr. Schwoon, A. P. Stackpole, Mrs. A. P. Stackpole, William Mitchell, Mrs. William Mitchell, Robert Rhodes, Charles B. Rockwell, James Phillips, Jr., Mrs. Davies, Mr. Collie, Mr. Passan, J. H. McCleary, Mrs. Emily Johns and infant, Master Samuel M. Richards, David Kirk and child, G. W. Haylock, John Cleghorn, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Curtis, Miss Tillman, Miss Annie Harper, Mr. Baily, Bro. Edwards, Bro. Christian, Mr. Fielding, Mrs. Mary Jones, Mrs. Kolbe, Miss Kolbe, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Eynow, Mr. Hasel.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—J. B. Erwin, W. S. Skinner, P. Tobias, George Pickup.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:28 | Sun sets......4:54 | Moon sets...0:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:39 | Gov. Island..11:28 | Hell Gate..12:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, Jan. 10.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, New-Orleans Dec. 19, Tampico 22d, Tuspan 23d, Vera Cruz 29th, Campeachy 31st, Progreso Jan. 2, and Havana 6th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Dec. 29 and Moville 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Jan. 9, 80 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Pottsville, Mills, Philadelphia.

Bark D. A. Brayton, (of Fall River,) Gray, Buenos Ayres Nov. 20, with hides to D. B. Dearborn. Crossed the Equator Dec. 20, in lon. 34; has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds; Dec. 30, lat. 27 04, lon. 71 05, spoke ship California from Calcutta, for Boston.

Bark Ada P. Gould, (of Addison,) Merritt, Anguilla, P. R., 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Left no vessels; has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales. (Incorrectly reported 9th.)

Brig James B. Kirby, of Philadelphia, Gay, Falmouth, Jam., Dec. 22, via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 5, with pimento logwood, &c., to D. N. Wetzler & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had fine weather to Hatteras, and from thence strong westerly gales; left in port brig Adele, McLoon, for Dry Harbor, Jam., next day to load for New-York; schr. Hector, from Savannah La Mer, just arrived.

Brig Britannia, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, St. Pierre 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Haskell, Blue Hill, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Wilson, Washington, N. C., 13 ds., with naval stores for Zophar Mills. Has been 8 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. J. A. Beacham, Woodland, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Emma E. Potter, (Br.,) Wyman, Curacoa, via Newport, with salt to order. Is anchored at Hart Island.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. R. Woolley, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Montana, Crawford, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Susannah, Dennison, Vinalhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fashion, Carbary, Providence.

Schr. Little David, Floyd, Stonington.

Schr. Mary Burdett, Toom, Newburyport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED—United States steamer Plymouth, for Key West; ship Kandanghauer II., for Rotterdam; brigs Ringleader, for Pernambuco; Belle of the Bay, for Galveston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Laver, from Liverpool, arr. 9th; reports Dec. 30, lat. 48 40, lon. 35 43, passed a German brig-rigged steamer bound E. The C. of A. was detained off Sandy Hook 16 hours for a pilot.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arr. this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Steamer Manitoban, Capt. Wylie, from Baltimore Dec. 28, arr. to-day.

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EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Tennessee will receive $20,000 from the Peabody Educational Fund this year.

Gen. Howard's resignation of the office of President of Howard University has been accepted.

The first public free school on the Pacific Coast was organized on the 2d October, twenty-five years ago, by John C. Pelton.

The art gallery of the Illinois Industrial University was opened on the 1st inst. It contains 400 pictures, and 400 pieces of sculpture.

In Missouri there are about 748,000 children between 5 and 21 years of age, about 8,200 schools, about 10,000 teachers, and 380,000 enrolled scholars.

Springfield, Mass., has 4,712 children between the ages of five and fifteen. For these there are thirty-two schools, with 140 teachers. The total number of pupils in all the schools is 5,880.

The *History of Harvard College* will shortly be published, containing some very entertaining information about the earlier days of the university, the old manner of conducting prayer, recitations, &c.

The Williams College Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity will hold their annual reunion at the Parker House, Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 5 o'clock. Dr. Hopkins, the venerable and venerated Ex-President of the college, has promised to be present.

Mr. John B. Trevor, of New-York, President of the Board of Trustees of Rochester University, has again remembered the university in his generous way, having made it a New-Year's present of $10,000. This makes the amount which he has given to this institution $44,000.

In Elizabeth, N. J., the total number of scholars enrolled during the year just closed is 4,028; the average attendance, 1,919; present enrollment, 2,122. The total seating capacity of all the public schools in the city is 2,483. The whole number of scholars of school age in the city is 6,928, leaving sixty-four per cent. without public shool accommodation.

Mr. Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, Ind., has recently made the following donations: To the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science, $206,000; and to the Vigo County Orphans' Home, $150,000. He has before given large sums in benevolence and charity, including $100,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society, of Terre Haute; $50,000 to Wabash College, and a large sum to charities in New-York. He has also promised $100,000 to the Indiana State Normal School.

The colored Baptist theological school, established at Olivet Baptist Church, Louisville, on the 24th of November last, has been reopened. The school was instituted for the training of colored preachers, and all other persons, male and female, from all parts of the State that desire a practical education to make themselves competent teachers. Rev. A. Barry, from the Nashville College, has been employed by the Executive Board to take charge of the school and teach all of the English branches.

The catalogue of Olivet College, Mich., shows that 336 students are now in attendance, of whom 136 are pursuing the studies of the collegiate department, while the remainder are engaged in preparatory work. There are forty-two students in the normal course, 120 pursuing studies in the art department, and 122 receiving instruction in the conservatory of music. The college library contains 5,000 volumes, and a reading-room has been established, both of which are open to all the students. The institution has a good corps of professors, and is open to both sexes.

At a recent meeting of the Wisconsin teachers Prof. Whitford read a paper on the "Co-education of the Sexes." He said that of 1,000 academies nearly two-thirds, of 119 normal schools 73, of 323 colleges and universities three-eighths are attended by both males and females, there being 92 of the last named so attended, 92 in the first, 101 denominational, and 24 non-sectarian; that among the special schools the business colleges excel all others in furnishing equal facilities for ladies and gentlemen, the industrial schools stand next, and the medical and law schools instruct a few women, while the theological seminaries are practically closed to females. The sentiment of the country is expressed in the very large number of charitable institutions which care for both boys and girls.

The *Virginia Territorial Enterprise* says Mr. Albert P. Schalk, (a graduate of the Columbia College Mining School of New-York,) a young mining engineer in the employ of the Belcher Mining Company, recently made what is termed an "absolutely perfect" survey in making a connection between two drifts on the 1,300-foot level of the mine of the company named. The distance to be run to make the connection was 128½ feet. When the hole was made between the counter-drifts and the lines in each drift were tested, it was found that there was absolutely no error; the lines seemed one line, so perfectly true were they. It is considered excellent engineering to have no greater error than an inch or two in bringing together long drifts or tunnels, but such a thing as an absolutely perfect survey is almost unheard of in this difficult underground work.

Our exchanges contain long reports of teachers' State and county meetings, but the number of practical suggestions made at these meetings is indeed limited. At the convention of the Illinois Teachers' Association, however, Rev. Dr. Thomas spoke to the point. He said: Too little attention is paid to warming, lighting, and ventilating the school-houses, and nothing could compensate for broken-down constitutions. We were unquestionably preparing the way for a race of nervous, broken-down men and women. To keep children shut up as they were through their childhood was a positive cruelty. The cramming system was next severely commented upon, and its harmful effects exposed. One-half the labor expended in this way would, if skillfully directed, give a child a useful knowledge of the world. With regard to geography, Dr. Thomas said he had sometimes thought that, could our parks be so laid out as to represent the continents, seas, and countries of the world, and could our children spend three months of the year in traveling over them, with short studies and lectures on races, history, products, and governments, it would be of invaluable use in instruction in this branch. What was most needed was to give the children information in an easy manner which would assist them in the battle of life, as well as make them refined and happy.

The School and College Association of Natural History for the State of Illinois held its first annual session Dec. 30, in Chicago. The association was organized at the last meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Bloomington. The objects of the organization are to collect, study, and exchange specimens in natural history, and to contribute to a natural history survey of the State; second, to form a State museum; third, to obtain for the schools with which its members are connected suitable cabinets of specimens for study and reference; fourth, to encourage and assist the rational study of nature by the pupils of our schools. It is the duty of a member to collect and prepare objects of natural history in his own locality, and to transmit the specimens so obtained to some point to be designated by vote of the association; to secure and care for all specimens returned in place thereof, and to hold them for the use of the school with which he is connected, and to transfer them to his successor in such school. The association started in 1873, with a membership of twenty, and now numbers about fifty, representing three colleges, two academies, and three high schools, besides smaller schools. The animal collection numbers 1,500 specimens, representing 202 species. The officers elected for the year are Mr. E. A. Eastman, of Decatur, President; Mr. Samuel Paisley, of Watseka, Secretary, and S. A. Forbes, of the State Normal School, re-elected Curator.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, in reference to the experiment of coeducation at Ann Arbor (Mich.) University, says: "Their (the lady students') presence does not appear to have exercised any powerful elevating tendency upon the average student, or to have wholly eradicated his ancient barbarity, which results its theoretical friends confidently asserted would follow. True, the ladies have been treated with marked deference, and rarely has one had occasion to blush or turn away because of an improper remark made in her presence. But this proves nothing, for the American student was always gallant, and was rarely disposed to encourage public vulgarity. But I refer to lesser things. Some years ago, when the question of opening the university doors to women was being agitated, Miss Anna Dickinson, in a lecture delivered in several towns of this State, took occasion to denounce as humiliating the presence of a notice in the entry of the general library, forbidding smoking within the building. Such a notice, in Miss Dickinson's opinion, suggested the graceless and depraved condition of young men deprived of the refining influence of association with the gentler sex, and the admonition would be wholly unnecessary under that influence. It was a beautiful theory and most of us were convinced. Alas! what wretched work facts make with clever theories! For now at every entry are posted conspicuous notices prohibiting smoking within the new and elegant university hall."

The report of Superintendent Philbrick, of Boston, contains some statistics which are of general, as well as local, interest. It appears that while the population of Boston from 1856 to 1874 has increased from 160,508 to 357,254, and the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen has increased from 28,870 to 56,684, the average number belonging to day schools has increased from 23,768 to 44,942, the percentage of daily attendance from 85 to 92.6, and the number of teachers employed from 436 to 1,289. The increase of the number of pupils belonging to the day schools has been a little less than 100 per cent., and the whole number of pupils belonging to day and evening schools has a little more than doubled. The percentage of attendance has increased 7.6 per cent., while the ratio of the daily attendance, as compared with the whole school population, namely, the resident children between five and fifteen years, has increased about ten per cent. But while the number of pupils has doubled, the number of teachers has nearly trebled, the result being a very considerable diminution in the average number of pupils to a teacher, namely, from 54.4 to 37.6. The cost per scholar for current or ordinary expenses has increased from $12 27, in 1855, to $32 54, in 1874, a ratio of 2.65, and a percentage of 165. The cost in the high schools for tuition during the last year was $79 51, which was about five times as great as that in the primary schools. The salaries of the head masters have been increased sixty-six per cent., of the masters of the grammar schools seventy-seven per cent., while the average increase of the salaries of the subordinate teachers has been rather more than 100 per cent. In 1855–6 the total school expenditure constituted seventeen per cent. of the city expenses; in 1873–4 it constituted but nine per cent., while twenty-five or thirty years ago the City Auditor's reports show that it constituted twenty-five and even thirty per cent. There are now twenty special schools in Boston: Eleven elementary evening schools, one evening high school, four evening drawing schools, one kindergarten school, two schools for licensed minors, and one deaf mute school. The aggregate expense of these schools last year was $62,495 74.

THE TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 28 has the following summary of the incidents of the terrible railroad accident at Shipton, by which thirty one persons were killed outright: "At present the substantial facts, so far as they have been ascertained, are very few, and lie within an exceedingly small compass. The train seems to have consisted of thirteen carriages filled with travelers, chiefly of the poorer class; and it started from Oxford on its route to Birmingham at about 11:30 on Thursday morning, being then some forty minutes overdue. This unpunctuality, although reprehensible in itself, does not appear to have in any way contributed to the sad result, as there is no evidence to show that at the moment of the catastrophe the speed was at all unusual, or that there was any attempt to make up lost time. It is to be noticed, however, that the train was drawn by two engines—a most dangerous practice, and one which has been over and over condemned by the Inspectors to the Board of Trade, on the grounds, among others, that it is almost impossible for two drivers, each on a separate engine, to act in concert with one another, or to maintain a satisfactory communication with the guard. At about six miles out of Oxford, and close to Shipton, the line of rails is carried by a wooden bridge across the River Cherwell, and almost immediately afterward it crosses by a second and similar bridge the Oxford and Birmingham Canal. Both the river and the canal are considerably below the level of the railway, and the bridges are consequently approached on each side and connected each with the other by a steep embankment. The train was approaching this dangerous portion of the line—for both bridges and embankments are recognized points of danger—at a speed somewhere between thirty-five and forty miles an hour, when the tire of one of the wheels on the third-class carriage next to the hindmost engine broke; the carriage itself then left the metals, and was dragged for some 300 yards along the permanent way, tearing up the ballast and cutting the sleepers in two. Had the train been fitted with the Westinghouse break it would have been in the power of the guard to arrest its career almost within its own length, and so to have averted the melancholy catastrophe that followed. As it was, the couplings that connected the train with the engines gave way, and the momentum with which the carriages were going carried them over the embankment, along the side of which they ran for a considerable distance, until some of them were dashed to pieces in the meadows below, and some fell bodily into the canal. Three were literally broken into splinters, while others were tossed this way and that, two of them falling with their wheels in the air. Indeed, of the thirteen carriages of which the train was composed, there were only two that did not leave the metals, and even in these the passengers were severely bruised and shaken. The scene must have been harrowing beyond description. The accident was at noon, but long on into Thursday night and the morning of Christmas Day a strong body of men, by the light of large fires made from the débris of the broken carriages, were busily searching amid the snow-drifts and the wreck, and dragging the cold, sullen waters of the canal for the bodies of those believed to be still missing."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 9—P. M.—Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 62f. 35c.

12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¼.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 26¼@26½.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅛ ℘ cent., which is ⅞ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance is £20,000.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 9-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March at 7 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Lard—The market is bare.

LONDON, Jan. 9—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. @61s. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 9—P. M.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 9.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 90¼
3,000 North-wes. C... 90⅜
4,000 N.W.C.c.g.bds. 82½
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. 110½
1,000 Erie 2d... 101⅞
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d... 81¼
10 Ger. Am. Bank... 96
100 A. & P. Tel... 22
100 do... 22⅛
100 do... 23
1700 Wes. Un...s3. 76¾
300 do... 76¾
200 do...s3. 76⅝
3900 do... 76¾
300 do...b3. 76⅞
300 do... 76⅞
500 Pac. Mail... 34
100 do... 33⅞
300 do...b3. 34
600 do... 34
100 do...b3. 34⅛
700 N. Y. C. & H... 101⅜
100 Erie Railway... 28¾
100 do...b3. 28⅞
50 Panama... 111¼
100 Lake Shore...s3. 78⅝
800 do...s3. 78½
100 do...ex. d. 75¼
200 do...ex. d. 75⅛
200 do... 75⅜
600 do...ex. d. 75⅝
200 do...ex. d. 75½
100 Un. Pac... 37
1100 do...s3. 37⅛
100 C., C. C. & I... 69⅞
100 Chic. & Alton... 105
700 North-wes... 47
100 do...s3. 46⅞
100 do...b3. 47
700 do... 46⅞
200 do... 47
400 do...s3. 46⅞
100 N. J. Cen... 106½
200 Rock Island...s3. 103
300 do...b3. 103¼
600 St. Paul...s3. 39
800 do... 38⅞
500 do...s3. 38¾
200 St. Paul Pref... 59
100 do... 58⅝
300 do... 59⅛
400 do... 59
20 Del., L. & W... 107⅜
200 do...b10. 107⅝
100 Tol. & Wab... 16⅞
300 do...s3. 17
100 do... 16⅞
300 do... 16¾
100 do...s60. 16¼
200 do...s3. 16¾
200 do... 17
600 do...s60. 16½
100 do...s3. 16⅞
100 do...s60. 16⅝
200 do... 16⅞
100 do...b3. 17
700 do... 17
300 do... 17⅛
100 do... 17
600 Ohio & Mis... 32
600 do... 31⅞
100 do...b10. 32
100 Warren Railroad. 89½

MONDAY, Jan. 11—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was noted chiefly for an unsettled feeling in the Stock Exchange and Gold Room, with a bearish tone to speculation generally and frequent vibrations in values. The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, showed some important changes as compared with the previous return, the loans having increased $1,948,100, specie $5,248,100, deposits $10,144,600, and legal tenders $1,177,500. The circulation of the banks showed a decrease of $215,000. The decided increase in specie and legal tenders can be traced to the Treasury and other disbursements on account of January interest and dividends, and some influx of currency from the interior. The statement shows that the increase in deposits is much greater than the gain in loans, specie, and legal tenders, all of which count on the deposit side of the bank ledgers; but this discrepancy can no doubt be explained by the receipt of national bank notes from the West and other sections. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 10, 1874.
Loans	$284,209,800	$286,157,900	$265,640,000
Specie	17,974,000	23,122,100	32,679,100
Circulation	24,622,600	24,407,600	50,926,600
Deposits	221,469,200	231,613,800	219,668,000
Legal tenders	49,643,600	50,821,100	27,169,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.	Differences.
Specie	$17,974,000	$23,222,100	Inc. $5,248,100
Legal tenders	49,643,600	50,821,100	Inc. 1,177,500
Total reserve	$67,617,600	$74,043,200	Inc. $6,425,600
Reserve required ag't deposits	55,367,300	57,903,450	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	12,250,300	16,139,750	Inc. 3,889,450

The Stock Exchange speculation during the week was feverish and unsettled, with frequent fluctuations between firmness and depression, although during the greater part of the time the tendency of the market was toward a lower range of prices. Wabash, Lake Shore, and Western Union were most conspicuous in the general decline. Wabash led the downward movement, the price having declined 4⅜ ℘ cent. on the continued agitation of the question of the ability of the company to meet the interest on its bonds falling due Feb 1. Lake Shore was unfavorably affected by rumors of a large decrease in its earnings for the month of December, as well as some talk about an injunction restraining the payment of the dividend in consequence of a default of the company to some of its sinking funds for the retirement of the bonds. A statement was also afloat that the company is indebted to the Internal Revenue Department to the extent of at least $100,000, and that steps are being taken to enforce the payment thereof. Western Union was depressed by sales of long stock, and the impression prevailed that some of the large bidders were selling whenever a favorable opportunity offered. Pacific Mail was unsettled by continued exposés of the corruptions used in obtaining the subsidies and the unfavorable condition of the company's finances. Late on Saturday a report prevailed, which, however could not be fully verified, that the two new steamers of the company had been heavily mortgaged. Erie, at the commencement of the week, developed some strength in sympathy with the London market, but afterward became weak, and declined 2¼ ℘ cent. St. Paul showed weakness at the beginning of the week, but afterward gained strength, advancing to 39¼ at the close there was a slight reaction. North-west Common declined 2 ℘ cent. from the highest point, and closed with a slight rally. Union Pacific was strong, and advanced to 37½, but finally closed at 37@37⅛. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 18½ to 23, and United States Express from 58 to 61¼.

The money market was active at the beginning of the week and Stock Exchange borrowers paid 6@7 ℘ cent. for loans on call, but toward the close there was a better supply of money, and the market settled down to 3@4 ℘ cent. The discount market has been easy, and prime mercantile paper has been taken at 5½@7½ ℘ cent., with most of the business at 6@7 ℘ cent.

The speculation in the Gold Room opened buoyantly on Monday, in consequence of the cessation of gold sales by the Treasury, under which the price suddenly advanced to 113, but very soon afterward there was a decline to 112 on the advance in American securities at London, the prospect of a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, and heavy payments by the Treasury. The continued shipments of gold late in the week failed to have much effect upon the market, owing to the reduction in the Bank of England rate to 5 ℘ cent., the large gain of bullion by the bank, and the passage of the Senate Finance bill, which fixes a definite time for resumption. The closing sales of gold were at 112⅛@112¼. The tameness of the gold speculation, in the face of continued shipments to Europe, may be attributed to the fact that there is very little outside support to the market, and the professional speculators of the room have not sufficient strength within themselves to sustain for any length of time a strong bull movement. The foreign exchanges were strong, and long sterling advanced under the decline in the bank rate, but the drawing of £400,000 60 day bills on London by one banking firm proved too much for the market, and the business on Friday, for Saturday's mail, was at a concession from rates current earlier in the week. After the closing of the mail a firmer feeling prevailed again, in consequence of the market having been cleared of cheap bills. The week closed with business on the basis of $4 85¼ for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and $4 89¾ for demand.

In connection with the gold and foreign exchange movements the production of precious metals on the Pacific slope are assuming increased importance. The recent rich discoveries have given increased interest to this subject. The yield of precious metals west of the Missouri River was $74,401,055 in 1874, against $72,258,693 in 1873, showing a gain on the largest previous production in the history of the country. The private advices received in this City in regard to the late silver discoveries are so favorable as to be almost incredible, but, after making allowances for any exaggerations which may arise from interested motives, there is every reason to believe that the production of gold and silver in this country during the present year will be greatly in excess of 1874. The gold and silver of the Pacific coast are destined to exert an important influence on the resumption of specie payments, and hence mining operations west of the Missouri River are likely to be watched with great interest in the future.

The foreign commerce figures of the Custom-house for the week show some important changes as compared with the opening week in previous years. The domestic produce exports for the week were $4,249,239, against $4,908,685 for the corresponding week of 1874, and $3,513,906 in 1873. It will be seen that the total this year was considerably below that of 1874, although much larger than 1873. The total merchandise imports for the week, including dry goods, were $5,803,864, against $7,254,124 in 1874, and $5,348,106 in 1873. This shows a marked falling off in the imports as compared with 1874, although the total this year is in excess of 1873. The amount of dry goods entered at the port for the week was $1,499,254, against $1,594,284 in 1874, and $1,562,748 in 1873. The amount of dry goods thrown on the market for the week was $1,490,984, against $1,726,661 in 1874, and $1,569,765 in 1873. Thus it will be seen that the movement in dry goods at the Custom-house for the week was smaller than for the same week in either of the previous two years. The exports of specie for the week were $1,616,121, against $540,447 in 1874, and $2,695,233 in 1873. While preparing for specie payments, it is necessary to keep as much gold as possible in the country, and hence the increase at the beginning of the year over last year is not pleasing to contemplate; but more consolation can be taken by comparing with 1873, when the outflow was very large for the first week.

The general trade of the City in mercantile circles was moderate in extent during the week. The merchants are getting through with their annual stock-taking, and also getting their books balanced for the year. The annual settlements have been made with comparatively few failures, and our merchants are to be congratulated on this condition of affairs. Active preparations for the early Spring trade will soon be commenced. Already the leading agents of the New-England cotton and woolen mills are receiving a fresh supply of goods for the Spring trade, and the importers and jobbers will soon be in the receipt of liberal supplies of European fabrics. Some of the buyers of leading dry goods houses will arrive from Europe during the latter part of the month, and samples and goods will follow soon after.

The Cotton movement for the week at the ports shows a large falling off in receipts, which were 82,178 bales, against 146,593 bales last week, and 164,760 bales the previous week. The total receipts since Sept. 1 this year are 2,214,397 bales, against 2,060,596 bales last year, and 1,868,286 bales the previous year. The exports from all the ports for the week were 70,162 bales, against 101,043 bales the same week last year, and the total exports since Sept. 1 this year were 1,136,082 bales, against 1,018,425 bales last year. The stock at all the ports is 817,533 bales, against 720,118 bales last year.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Jan. 9, 1874.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114	113¾	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114⅝	114¼	113¾
*U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118⅝	118⅛	116½
American Gold	113	112	111⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	101	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	102¾	104¾
Pacific Mail	34⅞	33½	43¾
St. Paul Common	39⅜	37⅞	49½
St. Paul Preferred	59⅛	58¼	72⅝
Western Union	79	76⅝	79
Union Pacific	37½	36	32⅞
Lake Shore	79¾	78⅜	82¾
Toledo and Wabash	20⅞	16½	54⅛
North-western Common	48⅜	46⅜	61¾
North-western Preferred	62½	61¼	73¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅜	106¾	99⅝
New-Jersey Central	106½	105	99¾
Panama	112	111½	116
Erie	30¼	28	47⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	31⅞	34½
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¼	8	30½
Harlem	128	128	120

*Ex interest.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS JAN. 9.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
Erie	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
Lake Shore	79¼	78⅜	78¼	78⅜
Wabash	17⅜	16½	16⅞	17⅛
North-western	47¼	46⅝	46⅞	47
North-western Pf.	61½	61¼	61	61¾
Rock Island	103¼	103	103⅛	103¼
Milwaukee&St.Paul	39¼	38¾	38¾	38⅞
Mil'kee &St.Paul Pf.	59⅛	58⅞	59	59¼
Del., Lack. & West.	107⅜	107¼	107¼	107½
New-Jersey Central	106½	106½	106	106½
Michigan Central	81½	81½	81¼	81¾
Illinois Central	100½	100½	100½	101
Union Pacific	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	37¼
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	....	....	8¾	9
Hannibal & St. Jo.	....	....	24½	25½
Hannibal & St. Jo.Pf.	34¼	34¼	34	35
Ohio & Mississippi	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	32
Panama	112	111½	111	112
Western Union	77⅛	76⅝	76¾	76⅞
Atlan. & Pac. Tele.	23	20⅞	22	23
Pacific Mail	34⅛	33¾	34	34⅛
Quicksilver	34⅞	34⅞	34½	35
Adams Express	99⅝	99	99⅝	110

The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Hops, bales	121
Beans, bbls	122	Leather, sides	12,643
Copper, bbls	37	Rice, pks	2
Copper, bars	214	Resin, bbls	200
Cotton, bales	4,002	Spirits Turp., bbls	86
Flour, bbls	14,912	Tar, bbls	17
Meal, bbls	700	Stearine, pks	58
Meal, bags	697	Beef, pks	300
Wheat, bushels	10,900	Pork, pks	470
Corn, bushels	63,420	Cut-meats, pks	3,230
Oats, bushels	32,400	Lard, tcs	785
Grass-seed, bags	354	Butter, pks	2,649
Dried Fruit, pks	85	Cheese, pks	460
Eggs, bbls	714	Sugar, bbls	521
Dressed Hogs, No	346	Tea, pks	10
Flax, bales	70	Tallow, pks	141
Grease, pks	35	Tobacco, hhds	12
Hemp, bales	86	Tobacco, pks	7
Hides, No	77	Wool, bales	126
Hides, bdls	9	Whisky, bbls	922

ASHES—Are quiet but steady at $6 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand at 30½c.@32c. for Yellow.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been held with firmness, on, however, a restricted trade.

CORDAGE—Has been quoted a shade stronger in price, but has been quiet.

COFFEE—Quoted essentially as in our last, on a moderate inquiry. Sales, 1,000 mats Java at 28½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery, on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,125 bales, (of which 100 bales were placed on last evening,) including 500 bales to shippers, 225 bales to spinners, and 400 bales to speculators. There has been an active movement reported for forward delivery, opening weak, but subsequently advancing ⅛c. ℘ lb., influenced in part by rumors of more favorable private advices from Liverpool, and closing up buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,800, (of which 9,500 bales were on last evening, and 21,300 bales to-day,) with 5,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 14⅞c.@14 29-32c.; February, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; March, 15⅜c.; April, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; May, 16⅛c. @16 5-32c.; June, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; July, 16 23-32c.; August, 16 15-16c. ℘ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,002 bales, including 917 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 13,365 bales....This week's exports hence have been 5,718 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,126,843 bales, including 830,620 bales to Great Britain, and 296,223 bales to the Continent, against 1,007,053 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12¼	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅝	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—There has been some increase of demand noted for Drugs and Dyes, prices of which have been generally well supplied. Dye-woods have been quoted firm, but have been inactive.

FERTILIZERS—Trade has been generally slow, on the basis of about previous quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted steady, on the basis of $2 25@$2 40 for full count, but have been inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been comparatively dull since our last. The inquiry has been mostly for job lots, wanted for home use. Prices have favored buyers, slightly. The sales, since our last, have been 8,500 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15, mostly at $3 90@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 55; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 75@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 15@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western Ohio at $4 65@$5 15; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 75, and Trade and Family Extras at proportionately reduced quotations. Included in the sales have been 2,350 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills, at the quoted rates....Southern Flour inactive at former figures; 600 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unchanged: sales, 280 bbls....Corn-meal rather firmer, on sales of 1,500 bbls., including Brandywine at $4 80@$4 85, and Western Yellow at $4 20@$4 25.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very limited request, for shipment, as well as for milling, and prices have been quoted weak and somewhat irregular on other than strictly prime lines or boat-loads. Winter Wheat has been more sought after, in good part for milling, at rather stronger rates, especially for choice Amber. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 12½@$1 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 15 for very choice No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat, to fill freight contract; $1 10@$1 13 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, from cars, store, and afloat; $1 08@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 18@$1 25 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 23 for Minnesota car stock; $1 27@$1 31 for fair to strictly choice Amber Western, mostly at $1 30@$1 31 for prime to strictly choice; $1 20@$1 26 for Red Western odd lots, and $1 29@$1 35 for White Western ....New Corn has been in very good demand partly on export account, and has been quoted somewhat stronger in price. Old dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 76,000 bushels at 83c.@87c. for very poor to strictly prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@87c. for good to strictly prime; 86½c.@87½c. for New Yellow do.; 86c.@88c. for New White Western; 87c. for New Yellow Southern, and (nominally) 93c.@96½c. for ordinary to choice Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat....Rye steady, but quiet; 1,000 bushels State sold at 95c., delivered....Barley quoted firm, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported since our last of 10,000 bushels Jefferson County at $1 46, and a boat-load of Canada West, (rumored,) on private terms....Barley Malt quiet at about old figures; sales, 9,500 bushels two-rowed State, reported at $1 30, time....Oats have been more actively sought after, opening a shade easier, but closing very firmly, especially for boat-loads of prime to strictly choice Mixed, which have been offered less freely at the quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels at 65c.@70c. for very poor to strictly choice mixed Western, mainly at 69c.@70c. for prime to strictly choice boat-loads of Chicago stock, afloat, and 67½c.@69c. for car-lots, 65c.@69c. for poor to prime Mixed State, 67½c.@71c. for White State and Western, 69c. for Mixed Canada, afloat, and 65c. for unsound Black....Peas, Buckwheat, Hay, Straw, and Feed, essentially as last quoted....The week's exports hence included 13,708 bbls. Flour, 466,851 bushels Wheat, 225,145 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, and 498 bbls. Peas.

HARDWARE—There has not been much animation noted in this line thus far, but sales have been quoted firm.

HEMP—Quiet at unchanged prices; sales 600 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c., currency, ℘ lb.

HIDES—There has been a fairly active movement reported, without any further important alteration in values. The week's receipts have been 57,694 Hides and 40 bales do.; sales, 74,570 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 24c., gold, cash less 4 ℘ cent., usual selection; 5,450 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 22½ lbs., at 24c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 4,485 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., at 23½c., gold, 4 months to cash less 4 ℘ cent., usual selection; 13,730 Dry Rio Grande, in Boston, 20 to 22 lbs., on private terms; 5,700 Dry California, 23½ lbs., at 23½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 3,150 dry Orinoco, 21 to 22 lbs., at 23½c., gold, 4 months; 3,670 dry Bogota, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,455 dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., at 20c.@21½c., gold, 60 days, select; 2,920 dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., on private terms; 900 dry Mexican, 21 to 25 lbs., on private terms; 9,600 dry Texas, 22 to 23 lbs., part at 22½c., currency, 4 months, select; 3,135 dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 1,125 Wet-salted Texas, 40 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,750 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10¾c.@11c., currency. And to-day, 4,000 Buenos Ayres at 24c., gold; 6,000 Montevideo at 24c., gold; and 1,000 Texas at 22½c., all 4 months' credit. Stock in first hands to-day, 193,250 Hides and 1,179 bales do., against 74,300 Hides and 644 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans, 190 bbls. sold, in lots, at 61c.@67c. for fair to fancy; market steady, but otherwise inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted steadier, but quiet, at $2 10 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs....Tar dull: Wilmington quoted at $2 25@$2 37½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in rather more demand, with merchantable quoted at 36c.@36½c. ℘ gallon; sales 150 bbls. on private terms.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in fair demand, with City, in bags, quoted at $43@$43 50, and in bbls. at $46 25@$46 50, gold; Western, in bags, at $47, currency.... The week's receipts here have been 4,537 pks.; exports, 3,842 bags.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but firm....Crude, in bulk, 6½c....Refined, 12¼c.@12½c. here, and 12⅛c.@12¼c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases 17¼c.@17½c.... Naphtha quoted down to 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but without important change as to values. Sales have been reported for early delivery, of small lots of New Western Mess at $20 50 for inspected; 200 bbls. Western Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $18 75@$19 50; 50 bbls. Inspected do. at $19; 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 50 @$17. For forward delivery, New Western Mess, March options, quoted nominally at $20@$20 10....Dressed Hogs, in less demand, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9⅛c., and Western at 8⅜c.@8¾c....Cut Meats in less request, yet quoted steady, with sales reported of 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11½c.; 15,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.@10⅛c.; with small lots of City product, in bulk, at previous figures. Western product quoted as before....Bacon held rather more confidently, on a moderate demand. Sales, 250 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10¼c., and 255 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c....Lard has been quite freely dealt in, chiefly for forward delivery, opening stronger but closing less firmly, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 280 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c. @14 5-16c., closing at 14 5-16c.; 400 tcs. City at 14⅛c.@14¼c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; and 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., January options, at 14¼c.@14 5-16c., closing at 14 5-16c.; 5,500 tcs., February, at 14 1-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14⅛c.@14 5-16c.; 1,500 tcs., March., at 14¼c.; 1,000 tcs., January and February, at 14⅛c.; 500 tcs., seller six months, at 14⅛c. And, for Western delivery, 2,500 tcs., February option, at 13¾c....Beef steady; sales, 140 bbls., within the previous range, and 20 tcs. Prime Mess at $20 50....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,587 pks. Pork, 1,479 pks. Beef, 15,329 bxs. Bacon, 5,254 pks. Lard, 4,284 pks. Cheese, and 913 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been very sparingly sought after, yet held firmly. Carolina, ordinary to very choice quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25 @$6 50, and in bond at $2 75@$2 87½, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover has been in better request and quoted firmer with prime to choice Western quoted at 10¼c.@10½c., on sales of 600 bags, and State at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Rough Flax has been quiet since our last at $2 10@$2 40; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ℘ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 35@$2 37½, gold, ℘ 56 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted easier in price, leading to a freer movement. Receipts, 118 bales. Sales, 24,000 lbs. Central American, 5,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 15,000 lbs. Angostura, 2,700 lbs. Sisal, 2,000 lbs. Payta, and 1,200 lbs. Matamoras, within our range. Goat have been in good request, and held with firmness; receipts, 425 bales; sales, 125 bales Mexican, on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 60c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Para, 60c. @62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ℘ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

STARCH—Has been in moderate demand, mostly in a jobbing way, with Western Corn at 5c.@6c.; Potato quoted nominally at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been less sought after, with Sicily quoted at from $105@$112 50, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ℘ ton.

SUGAR—Raw dull, with fair to good Refining quoted at 8c.@8¼c. Sales to-day 300 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c., and last evening, 240 hhds. Porto Rico at 7 13-16c. ℘ lb.: Refined quiet at former figures.

TALLOW—Has been in good request, and held with firmness; sales equal to 130,000 lbs. very good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@8 15-16c.... The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,397 pks....Stearine sold to the extent of 100,000 lbs. prime, in hhds., for April delivery, reported at 14¾c.; and 100 tcs. fair to prime Western, for early delivery, at 14c.@14¼c.; market generally quoted firm.

TEAS—Have been actively sought after at buoyant prices. Stocks in first hands here on the 1st inst. estimated at 11,787,412 lbs., of which were 5,396,970 lbs. Green, 1,569,637 lbs. Japan, and 4,820,804 lbs. Black, the latter including 4,238,970 lbs. Oolong, 560,034 lbs. Congou and Souchong, and 21,800 lbs. sorts. Sales to-day, 2,500 half chests Green, and 1,500 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at 98½c.; sales, 200 bbls. And of Alcohol, 100 bbls. at equal to 97½c. ℘ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for accommodation, in the way of berth freights, at generally steady rates, though in the instance of Grain rather easier figures have been quoted for Liverpool. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale, but rates have been quoted quite firm. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade attracted most attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton (uncompressed) at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 50 pks. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 50 tons Measurement Goods on private terms; 400 tcs. Provisions at 6s. ℘ tierce; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d.; 1,550 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ℘ lb.; 25 tons Hides at 40s.; 5,250 pks. Provisions at 50s.; 25 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Apples, and 17,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Grain at 12½d. ℘ bushel; 50 tons Hides, 200 tons Provisions, and 150 pks. Tallow, at 50s.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 35s.; 75 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d., and 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Also, a British bark, 487 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl., with privileges including London, or Bristol....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 100 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 200 bales Hair at 55s. ℘ ton; 250 bbls. Apples, and 2,500 Staves on private terms, with Flour room, by sail, quoted at 3s. ℘ bbl....For Morgan Pill, an American brig, 533 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ℘ bbl., and 800 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs.... For Bristol, an American bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. ℘ quarter....For Great Yarmouth, a German brig, 249 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ℘ bbl.... For Cork and orders, Grain tonnage was quoted here at 7s. 9d.@8s. 3d.; at Philadelphia and Baltimore, at 8s. 3d. ℘ quarter, with some demand noted. Two ships, 1,314 and 879 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, were reported on private terms; and a ship, 1,169 tons, with Guano, reported from Tahiti, at 80s....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1c. ℘ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms, quoted at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.@10d. ℘ bushel; 45,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms, quoted at 8d. ℘ bushel; 100 bales Leather, and 600 bags Coffee, on private terms; and 1,050 tcs. Lard, at 52s. 6d. ℘ ton.... For Bremen, by sail, 250 tons Lard at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 900 pks. Bacon and Lard, 150 pks. Tobacco, 225 bales Leather, and 325 bbls. Apples, on private terms; also, a German bark, 747 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Hamburg, by steam, 5,000 bushels Grain at equal to 13d. ℘ bushel; and 500 bags Clover-seed at 46s. ℘ ton....For Santander, room for about 2,200 bbls. Residuum has been reported as contracted for at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.—vessel yet to be named and placed on the berth. ....For Marseilles, an American bark, 473 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Demerara, a brig and two schooners, with Hhd. Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $10, gold. ....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $3 ℘ ton....For Berbice, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $9, gold; and another, with Hhd. Staves, from Norfolk, at $11.... For Matanzas, an American brig, 449 tons, hence, with Shooks, reported at 3c. paid.... For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, four schooners, reported at $4 50 on the basis of $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Molasses, and [illegible]....For the south side of Cuba, and back north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported at $4 50 for Sugar, and $3 for Molasses....For Aux Cayes, a British schooner, hence, with lumber and general cargo, reported at $10, gold, and 80c. ℘ bbl....For Montevideo, an American schooner, 595 tons, hence with Lumber, at $16 for White Pine....For Portland, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, reported at $9 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, reported at $9.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 92c.; No. 2 do., 88⅝c., cash; 89⅜c., February; 90⅛c., March; No. 3 do., 83½c.; Rejected, 76c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed New, 65⅞c., cash; 65¾c.@65⅞c., February; 71⅝c., March; Rejected, 60½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 52⅜c., cash; 52½c., February; Rejected, 48c.@48½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 24@$1 28; No. 3 do., $1 05@$1 15. Seeds unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and higher at $18 80@$18 85, cash; $19@$19 05, February. Lard excited; prices higher; over 20,000 tcs. sold; $13 55, cash; $13 62½@$13 75, February; $13 80, March. Bulk Meats in good demand and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 94½c. On call of the board this afternoon, Grain was quiet and unchanged. Pork active and unchanged. Lard active and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—Cotton firmer; quiet; Low Middling, 14¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 20@$1 21; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; No. 1 Red Western, $1 22@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, $1 07; Red Maryland, $1 15@$1 25; Amber do., $1 30. Corn dull; flat; White Southern, 78c.@83c.; Yellow do., 78c.@81c.; Mixed Western, in elevator, 80c.@81c.; do., in steamer, 77c. Oats dull; unchanged. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull; Pork steady at $20. Bulk-meats dull; lower; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon dull; lower; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Sugar-Cured Hams, 12½c.@13c. Lard firm at 14c.@14½c. for Steam and Refined. Western Butter dull, except Choice Roll, which is scarce and wanted; prices unchanged. Petroleum quiet, but firm, at 6c.@6½c. Coffee strong and unchanged; stock very light. Whisky at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93½c.; No. 2 do., 89½c.; February, 89⅞c.; March, 90⅝c. Oats weak and lower; No. 2, in store, 50¾c. Corn very dull; a shade firmer; Mess, in store, 63c. Rye dull and declining; No. 1 at 95c. Barley in improved demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 09. Provisions quiet; a shade firmer. Pork strong at $18 75@$18 87½, cash; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $14. Sweet Pickled Hams firm at 10¾c.@11¼c., according to size and quality. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed. Lard—Prime, nominally ¼c. higher; Steam Rendered, 13½c.; Kettle do., 14c. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09@$1 09¾; No. 3 do., $1 05½@$1 05¾. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@67c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 56½c.@58½c. Barley flat. Rye flat. Whisky quiet at 95c. Pork nominally $19 25. Dry-salted Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard firm and higher; held at 13½c., cash; sales at 13¾c. March. Live Hogs quiet, but firm; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 50; Packing, $6 60@$7. Cattle in good demand and steady; offerings mostly low grades; sales of common to medium natives, $4 75 @$5; do. Texas, $2 75@$3. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 4,500 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Flour dull; nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady; Red, $1 20; Amber, $1 22@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 37. Rye dull at 94c. @95c. Corn dull; Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Mixed Western, 82c.@84. Oats steady; White, 66c.@68c.; Mixed, 64c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $20 50@$21. Whisky quiet and steady at 98c. Petroleum firm; Refined, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Crude, in bbls., 9c.; in bulk, 5¾c. @6c. Clover-seed, 9¾c.@10c.; Flax-seed, $2 10 Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 41c.@42c.; Western Extras, 33c.@34c.; Western Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Extra Western Rolls, 29c.@31c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm at 60c. @63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; Fall, $1 48. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork nominal at $19@19 12½ for spot; sales at $19 50 for March; $19 25 for April. Lard excited; prices higher; Steam rendered, $13 60@$13 62½; held at $13 75 @$14; Kettle firm at 14¼c. Bulk Meats steady. Sales of Shoulders, partly cured, loose, at 6⅝c. Short Clear Middles, 10¼c., boxed. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 09; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 10; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 08. Corn—Demand light, holders firm; High Mixed, cash and January, 70c.; Low Mixed, 69c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 80; Mammoth, $6. Dressed Hogs, $7 90@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter, and $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, in round lots, offered at $1 33, afloat. Corn steady at 88c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 48@$1 50. Corn-meal, $1 37 bolted, $36 unbolted ℘ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $29 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat nominal; Red, $1; Amber, $1 10; White, $1 15. Corn firm at 69c.@70c. Oats firm at 63c.@64c. Rye, $1 10. Provisions firm. Pork nominal at $20. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard firm; Prime Steam, 13½c.; Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet and firm.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 18,500 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels. The severe weather experienced to-day caused the Central Wharf to be nearly deserted by business men, the only transactions being a sale of new Corn on the track at 78c. All other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Wheat quiet; sales of bag lots of State, Treadwell, at $1 28. Rye firm at 87c.@90c., in the street. Corn quiet at 84c.@88c. for High Mixed Western; 87c.@90c. for Round Yellow; sales of 1 car High Mixed Western at 87c. Oats dull at 62c.@66c. Barley steady; last sales were at $1 35 for No. 2 six-rowed State, and $1 25 for No. 2 two-rowed State.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Cattle—Market quiet; weather is too intensely cold for outdoor business; prices steady and unchanged; shipments, 2,400. Live Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market fairly active; prices steady and unchanged, some 256 cars of stock on the Burlington Road being detained; inferior to extra, $6 25@$7 45, closing firm; shipments, 6,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; prices unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9.—Bran, light supply; good demand at $1 25@$1 30. Pork dull; held at $20 75. Coffee; no stock in first hands; dealers' stock, 7,000 bags; in fair demand; Fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; Good, 19c.@19⅞c.; Prime, 19¼c.@19¾c. Corn-meal; demand active; owing to the cold weather, prices have advanced to $4 15@$4 20. Other articles unchanged.

DETROIT, Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 14; No. 1, $1 09 @$1 10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; market moderately active for the better grades; the bulk of the offerings were low grades; common, $6@$6 75; medium to fair, $6 85@$7 10; good packing and butchers', $7 20@$7 35; 3,000 unsold; shipments, 1,400.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady: $1 50 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 619 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,363 bales; to France, 984 bales; coastwise, 95 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 82,788 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; net receipts, 1,119 bales; exports coastwise, 666 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 73,163 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—Cotton steady, little doing; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,821 bales; gross, 1,854 bales; exports coastwise, 1,163 bales; sales, 1,115 bales; stock, 95,462 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 9.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,779 bales; exports coastwise, 626 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 73,364 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Cotton steady, demand good; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 5,428 bales; gross, 5,967 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 272,642 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—During the past week there has been a fair amount of business done in Domestic Wool, the sales having reached 1,231,300 lbs. The market is very firm for all kinds, the sales being very equally divided between Fleeces, Pulled, and California. Holders are firm and confident, and prices have not changed from last week. There is evidently a firmer feeling. Considerable of the Fleece Wool on hand is still held under limits, and will not be offered at present unless buyers make up their mind to pay 60c. ℘ lb. for a choice XX Ohio and Pennsylvania. Average lots of XX are selling at 55c., and choice XX and No. 1 have been sold at 56c.@58c., the sales of the week including 170,000 lbs., mostly at a range of 55c. @57c. Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces continue to be inquired for, and have been sold at a range of 49c.@52½c. There is very little Fleece Wool of any kind to be had under 50c., and best lots of Michigan are held at 52c.@53c. Combing and Delaine Fleeces continue in demand, the sales of the week comprising 151,000 lbs., at a range of 52½c.@62c. as to quality and condition, most of the sales having been made at a range of 57c. @62c. Pulled Wools are selling more freely, and prices are steady and firm; manufacturers have taken 293,000 lbs. during the week, mostly from 45c.@52½c. Some small choice lots of Maine Supers sold at 56½c.@57c. Cheap lots of Western Pulled are now more difficult to find. California Fall has been selling more freely, but in Spring very little has been done. The sales of Fall have been upward of 200,000 lbs. from 19c.@29c. as to quality, good average lots selling at 24c.@25c.; anything that commands an advance on these figures must be very choice. The only sales of Spring California have been 28,500 lbs. at 31c. @32c.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—Sugar firm and in fair demand; Muscovado fair to good Refining, 6¼@6¾ reals ℘ arroba, gold; Grocery grades, 7@7¾ reals, gold; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 49,500 bxs. and 9,900 hhds.; receipts of the week, 16,500 bxs. and 5,400 hhds.; exported during the week, 4,600 bxs. and 42 hhds., including 1,300 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $38@$39 ℘ cwt. Flour, $26@$27 50 ℘ bbl. for American. Hams—Sugar-cured, $40@$44 ℘ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $39@$40 ℘ quintal; in tins, $44@$45. Potatoes, [illegible] ℘ bbl. Tallow, [illegible] ℘ quintal; Onions, [illegible] ℘ bbl. for American; Coal Oil, [illegible] ℘ gallon; Empty Hogsheads, [illegible]; Box Shooks, [illegible] reals, gold; Hoops, $100@$105 ℘ M. Freights [illegible]. Spanish gold, 21 90@21 94; American, 21 02@21 06. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 90@92 premium; short sight, 96 premium; on London, 118 premium; on Paris, 92@94 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, Jan. 11: Nos. 305 to 309, inclusive: Nos. 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318. Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
9—Smith vs. Doolan, &c.
15—Smith vs. N. Y., B. & Montreal R. R. Co.
48—U. S. Rolling Stock Co. vs. Erie R. R. Co.
49—Board of Supervisors vs. Ingersoll.
59—Carll vs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn.
72—Jarrett, &c., vs. Society for Relief of Juvenile Delinquents.
83—Meyer vs. Meyer.
106—Dickey vs. Cassidy.
113—Wait vs. Weller.
115—Haas, &c., vs. Oppenheimer.
116—Thurber vs. Wolff, &c.
117—Spooner, &c., vs. Aaronson.
118—Donaldson vs. Aaronson.
119—Clark, Receiver, vs. Cronkright.
132—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
137—Sandford vs. White, &c.
140—Ihlseng vs. Hughes.
141—Browning, &c., vs. Rollwagon.
143—George vs. George.
145—Board of Supervisors vs. Ingersoll.
146—Board of Supervisors vs. Connolly.

Nos.
147—Board of Supervisors vs. Tweed.
151—The Mayor, &c., vs Watson.
156—Abestos Felting Co vs. Hallock.
157—Murray, &c., vs. Willard, &c.
162—McKesson vs. Ferris &c.
166—Moffett vs. Tuthill, &c.
167—Same vs. Same.
172—Matter of Peyser.
179—Orentt vs. Lewis.
183—Hope vs. Lawrence, &c.
186—Wagner, &c., vs. Pessenecker, &c.
189—McKnight vs. Devlin, &c.
190—Barnes, &c., vs. Visser.
191—Townly, Receiver, vs. Kaufman.
193—Borback vs. Aufenger, &c.
195—Curry vs. Curry.
196—Price vs. W. & G. Sewing-machine Co.
197—Cutting, Executor, vs. Stevens, &c.
200—Copeland vs. How.
201—Perkins vs. Perkins.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
17—Fry vs. Fry.
44—Barnes vs. Morgan.
119—The People ex rel. Doyle vs. Board of Assessors et al.
124—The People ex rel. Develin vs. The Mayor, &c.
128—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
134—Butler, Executor, vs. Kennedy.
135—Stevens, Executrix, vs. The Mayor, &c.
136—Thompson vs. Zeastedt.
137—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Lacey, Executrix, et al.
138—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Lacey.
2—Kahn vs. Norrie.
3—Tradesmen's Nat. B'k vs. Feeley et al.
5—Union Dime Savings Institution, N. Y., vs. Moss, Guardian.

Nos.
9—Loder vs. N. Y., Utica & O. R. R. Co.
10—Same vs. Same.
15—Martine vs. Lowenstein et al.
18—Gouraud vs. Trust et al.
19—De Hart vs. Hatch.
27—Stephens vs. Board of Education of Brooklyn.
42—Bryan vs. Comstock.
54—Matter of Schell, Trustee.
57—Woolsey vs. Trevor.
69—Vail, Executor, vs. Lane.
3—Devlin et al vs. Devlin.
32—Same vs. Same.
111—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
112—Finegan vs. The Mayor, &c.
140—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
9—Strakosch vs. Matsell et al.
15—Robinson vs. Hatch.
16—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of law and fact.
7—Boyd, ex'r, vs. De la Montagne.
9—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al.
29—Peters vs. Green et al.
44—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
51—Therassen et al. vs. Worth et al.
53—Ahern vs. Goodspeed et al.
62—Bostwick vs. Frankfield.
65—Williamson, trustee, vs. Mason et al. impl'd.
68—Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.
72—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.

Nos.
78—Foley vs. Green et al.
11—Ritter vs. Boody.
88—Embury vs. Parks.
92—Bran vs. Bruce et al.
161—Young vs. Gaissenheimer et al.
6—Worth Penn. Iron Co. vs. Demarest.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
25—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
95—Price vs. Price et al.
99—Colton et al. vs. Parsons et al.
97—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
98—Man vs. Koehler et al.
100—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
103—Hayes vs. Lasak.
104—Slater vs. Glencross et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. New Numbers.
1024—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
702—French et al. vs. Tyler.
956½—Tompkins et al. vs. Marshall.
471—Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. & L. Mfg. Co.
984—Tyler vs. Jacobson.
184—Quassaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
874—Whitney vs. Keenan, impleaded.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.

Nos.
442—Varick vs. Lawson et al.
462—St. Nicholas National Bank vs. National Bank State New-York.
1066—Fuller vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
824—Smith vs. Webb.
246—Reikenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
338—Cohen vs. Pinski.
744—De Martin vs. Associazoni Maritina De Lambunciello.
158—Fleisher et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1062—Brickford by Guardian, vs. Sutton.
348—Wood vs. Erie R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1519—Connolly et al vs. The Mayor, &c.
1596—Toone et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1473—Breslin et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1474—Hart et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2137—Moore et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2139—Same vs. Same.
2141—Fowler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1132—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
855—Oberman vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.

Nos.
907—Nudig vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
79—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
1061—Wallace vs. Durvea.
442—Varick vs. Lawson et al.
645—Lawrence vs. Terry.
837—Davis, Rec'r, &c. vs. Faut.
829—Richards vs. Roesselle et al.
1065—Haffuer vs. Heydecker.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
1003—Ernst et al. vs. Derr et al.
1715—Union Trust Co. N. Y. vs. Whiton.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor &c. N. Y.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Freedman, Curtis, and Spier, JJ.

Nos.
39—Van Nostrand vs. N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
42—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
16—Dillon et al. vs. Masterson.

Nos.
32—Schifler vs. Pruden.
33—Roberts vs. White et al.
26—Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co. vs. Barnes.
43—Hale vs. The Omaha National Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until February, on account of the assignment of Judge Van Vorst to the Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1162—Tournade vs. Del Homme.
814—Atkinson vs. Johnson.
840—Rooth et al., Surv., &c., vs. Lester, Surv., &c.
758—Day vs. Clark.
172—Com. Warehouse Co. vs. Dibble et al.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
798—Ritchie et al. vs. Marvin.
822—Carsay vs. Stafford et al.

Nos.
642½—Stevens vs. Cobman et al.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
842—Rockwell et al. vs McGovern et al.
846—Graves vs. Freeman, impleaded.
848—Hansen vs. Frohwein.
850—Ahr vs. Keilbach.
852—Squirl vs. Evans et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
9—Reade vs. Gould.
10—Glendenning, Jr., et al. vs. Canary et al.
25—Neuendorpf vs. Duryea et al.
27a—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.
28—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.
28d—— vs. ——.
51—McDonough vs. McDonough.

Nos.
136—Sedgwick vs. Morch.
141—Clendinen vs. Crosser et al.
128—Chrisfield et al. vs. Rudolphy.
90—Soper vs. Rich.
139—Nickley vs. Hazlett.
168—Taylor vs. Jackson et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on—No. 1265—Tyrell vs. McDowell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday in February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
124—Browne vs. Murphy.
10—Beckel vs. Hewatevant.
963—Martine vs. Cooper.
964—Bramman vs. Cooper.
1099—Platt vs. Wilson et al.
1124—Harris vs. Kurz.
2047—McPherson vs. Stacey et al.
1212—Cohen et al. vs. Brilliant et al.

Nos.
1213—Engerman vs. Cooke et al.
1214—Bramson vs. Farlby.
1223—St. John vs. Libby.
1224—Hitchcock et al. vs Erhard.
1225—Miller vs. Koehler et al.
1227—Scott vs. Waldron et al.
1230—Stern vs. Klous et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
902—Farrington vs. O'Connor.
889—Schultheis et al. vs. Bassett.
861—Johnson vs. Dimmick.
748—Carpenter vs. Higgins.
2317—Birdsall vs. Casey et al.
1981—Couse vs. Reeves.
2099—Kirkby vs. Moore et al.

Nos.
2225—Law vs. Glück.
2231—Hahn vs. Mateos.
1943—Jacobs et al. vs. Hernstein.
1206—Bergman vs. Scherer et al.
1207—Grover vs. Langbaa et al.
1210—Conway vs. Maxlow.
1211—Du Bois vs. Hull et al.
1153—Ball et al. vs. Dumen.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1229—Miller vs. Lehner.
2241—Nat. Stove Works vs. Behrendt, Jr., et al.
2287—Perry vs. Coleville.
2426—Benjamin vs. Frankenstein et al.
503—O'Brien et al. vs. Dempsey.
2064—Winters vs. Fritsch.
2224—Perry vs. Runkle.
1354—Abrahams et al. vs. Mittnacht.

Nos.
1159—Hall vs. Ahrens.
2193—Haslett et al. vs. Marten.
2194—Haslett et al. vs. Karn.
2447—Andres vs. Pier, impleaded.
2448—Same vs. Same.
2423—Prien et al. vs. Veytila.
829—Brockenbury vs Mullaney.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

George W. Murray, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Sarah E. Meyers, disorderly house.
Chas. Sacia, Marcus L. Sacia, and Wm. H. Walker, conspiracy.
William Nolan, concealed weapons.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

BREAKING UP OF A BAND OF ROBBERS AT RAVENNA—A PROJECT FOR A GREAT NATIONAL LIBRARY—A HINT TO AMERICANS—DOINGS OF THE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

The process which has been long in progress in the Tribunal at Ravenna against the band of *accoltellatori* which has been the terror and scourge of that region has the past week been brought to a close. The trial will form an important passage in the history of criminal justice in this country. By the results of this process a great step in advance has been made. Enough witnesses were found to overcome their fear of the *vendetta* with which the bands of malefactors have kept honest men from giving in their testimony, and conviction has been obtained in a large number of cases. The criminals were sentenced *en bloc*, and eleven go to the Penitentiary, with hard labor, for life, four or five for terms varying from ten to twenty years, and one to the scaffold. The bloody ring of Ravenna is broken, and people begin to have confidence that its fragments cannot easily again be united, to hold together the bands of outlaws who have done so much harm to society in that part of Italy. But the evil exists in other provinces of the Kingdom, and it is for the purpose of applying a remedy to the malady at Naples, in Sicily, and elsewhere, that the bill for exceptional legislation has just been introduced into Parliament. Some statistics which accompany this law project give information as to the condition of public security in the country generally, and the number of cases of crime for fixed periods is given in the gross. In the last half of 1871 the number of murders in the whole Kingdom amounted to 1,355, with the addition of 912 attempts at murder not resulting in death. In 1872 the number of murders reached 2,080, and unsuccessful attempts 1,510. In 1873 the figures given are 1,855 murders, and 1,415 attempts with failure to inflict death. In the nine months of 1874 ending with the beginning of September there were of murders accomplished 1,459, and attempts not accomplished 1,105. In addition, it may be mentioned that in the first period named, of 1871, there were 22,592 cases of rencounters with wounds inflicted; highway robberies and extortions, 2,603, and thefts, 34,791. In the whole of the year 1872 we have 37,355 cases of wounds inflicted; highway robberies, 4,605, and thefts, 69,524. In 1873 are given 31,717 for the first, 3,425 for the second, and 67,152 for the third class of cases; and for the nine months of the present year—to the beginning of September—23,352 for the first, 3,092 for the second, and 55,137 for the third.

If the bill which the Ministry now present to Parliament becomes a law, and its provisions are energetically carried out, we may before long witness a great improvement in the condition of the public security. But there is already so much law which is a dead letter that our confidence in results is not strong.

PROJECT FOR A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Italians, in rummaging about among the convents and other scholastic establishments of Rome, have found several hundred thousand volumes, which it is now proposed to form into a single great public library. After selling, exchanging, or giving away twenty or thirty thousand duplicates, it is thought that, united with the present library of the Sapienza, or University of Rome, a collection numbering in the aggregate half a million of volumes may be formed. One suggestion is that the large court of the Sapienza be roofed in with iron and glass, and a great room be formed, of sufficient capacity, with others annexed, to accommodate the collection of books and a very large number of readers. If such a plan should be carried out, a visitor to the University would receive the impression of an institution consisting only of a library and a series of lecture rooms.

As for the quality of this collection of books, it should be got together, large as it would be, it would be far from what is needed to meet the wants of the Roman students in their scientific and literary education under the changed system of instruction. The Roman Catholic Church has not less than a thousand canonized and beatified names, with Popes, saintly monks, and other heroes of that sort. The calendar is full of them, and there is not a day of the year but the turn of one or more of them comes round. The literature of the church is in great part made up of the lives of those *religiosi*, the histories of councils, and treatises on dogmatic divinity. Many of these are written in Latin, and others, and the greater part, in the Italian vulgate. The two largest libraries of Rome were those of the Minerva and St. Augustine convents—the former estimated at two hundred thousand and the latter at one hundred and fifty thousand volumes. From the hint given above, one may have an idea of the kind of material of which they are principally made up. Thousands of great tomes in quarto and folio, bound in parchment, filled with the most arid scholastic lore, is the food with which the intellect of priests and monks has been nourished.

A HINT TO AMERICANS.

One who has ever been in any way connected with a large public library, or has got together a thousand or two volumes of his own, knows how difficult it is, in forming a collection, not to introduce into it more or less of rubbish. And this with all the advantages of making good selections of authors and editions which the highly advanced art of modern book-making affords. If all the libraries of Rome are brought together in one collection, a great deal of sifting will be needed, and very great additions, to bring the library up to the standard of the requirements of students of the present time. In this sifting and sale or distribution of so many thousand duplicate volumes there may be opportunities for the acquisition of many works which, at least as literary curiosities, would be valuable as additions to American libraries. For this reason it might be well for agents to keep an eye upon the time when the distribution by sale shall take place.

GREAT LIBRARIES SHOULD BE BUILT UP.

New-Yorkers of scholarly tastes and local pride wonder why the Astor family does not carry the library founded by their ancestor more rapidly up to the rank, in respect to size, of the great libraries of the world. That collection, most excellent as far as it goes, should by this time number half a million of volumes. With such grandeur of proportions, the Astor name and New-York would have no nobler monument. The galleries of art of Europe cannot be transferred to America to be the ornaments and the schools of taste of its flourishing cities. The revenues of States cannot purchase them. But great libraries can be built up; for it is only a question of expenditure of money to have the best editions of the best authors in all languages.

And this leads one to speak of the great satisfaction which is felt on learning of the effort made within a few years past to increase the size of the Library of Congress, or, more properly speaking, that of the nation at Washington. Why should not the effort be continued with even greater energy, so that at the end of the present century that library may contain a million of volumes. The library of the British Museum, now the most perfect in the world, has been built up in great part in the last thirty years. By having three or four agents—if possible not inferior to the late Dr. Coggshall in capacity for such work—permanently established in the leading capitals of Europe—London, Paris, and Berlin—furnished with means, and authorized to purchase all of the highest value that might come within their reach, the desired end might be arrived at. It might be necessary for the Government to expend $100,000 a year for a quarter of a century; but what would such a sum be for a rich nation, ambitious to take the most respectable place among communities enjoying the most refined civilization? What single thing could be to us all an object of more just pride than a building of the capacity of the Capitol, as it actually exists, filled with the best books with which the best intellect of every country and all ages has enriched the world? The time would soon follow when the procession of pilgrim students would be turned from the East toward the West.

THE PAPACY.

Instead of putting a stop to the transit of Venus across the sun's disc, or much better, sending a commission to the places most favorable for observation to take note of the great scientific fact, the Pope and his friends in the Vatican are scheming with reference to who shall have the upper hand in directing the grossest political interests of the Roman Catholic portion of the society of the world. The thought of being burned alive does not excite very pleasant sensations; but, so far as we can see, the spirit of the Papal establishment does not promise any other logical result than tow and the pitch-barrel—or petroleum—as a punishment and check for modern doctrinal errors. We seek for light and encouragement by reading daily the *Osservatore Romano*, the leading Catholic organ, and no hope dawns. I see by this day's paper that the Cardinal Vicar, by order of the Pope, gives notice in a formal manifesto that all good Romans, if they will come up to their duties as true children of Common Mother Church, will be allowed for the whole of the year 1875, on Fridays and Saturdays, as during the rest of the week, to use dishes seasoned with grease and pork-fat. Only monks and nuns, under special vows of abstinence, are excepted. The Pope is enjoying very good health, in spite of recent reports to the contrary, and the prospect is as remote as ever of having an item for a letter in an account of his death.

A ROADSIDE MYSTERY.

DISCOVERY OF A MUTILATED CORPSE IN BRADFORD COUNTY—WAS IT A MURDER?

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1874.

What is believed to have been a bloody tragedy was committed either on Saturday or Sunday night, in a lonely place near Sheshequin, Bradford County, Penn. A man named Depue, in passing along an out-of-the-way road near that place, on Monday, discovered, at a spot known as the Narrows, a large pool of blood, and bloody marks on the rocks on the roadside. The earth was torn up for several feet around as if by a struggle between two men. Near by he found a man's plush cap, a coat, and a pair of boots. Satisfied that there was something wrong, he started to inform others of his discovery. He had gone about half a mile when he saw a man lying in a field some distance off, and went to the object, and found it the body of a man, face down, surrounded by pools of blood. The person was dead, and lay as if he had been thrown down in a heap. There were tracks in the ground to the road. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest was held. Deceased was a stranger, about seventy years old and dressed respectably. Over his right eye was a deep cut, and under his left eye was a dark purple contusion. His right arm and left leg were broken, and his body was terribly bruised from the breast down. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from causes unknown. This was so unsatisfactory to the public that the Coroner has called another jury, and is making a more thorough investigation of the affair. There seems to be but one opinion in regard to the matter, and that is that a foul murder has been committed, but nothing can be found that will give any clew to the murderer. There was nothing on the body by which it might be identified. There have been quite a number of drovers in that section this Winter buying stock, which has been unusually low thereabout, and many think that this old man was one of that class, and, having a large sum of money with him, had been followed by robbers who killed him for it. The dead man had evidently had an old scar about two inches long on his head, and another much larger on his left side, near the heart. The authorities are making every effort to gain some clew that will lead to the solving of the mystery.

A LETTER FROM ANDREW JACKSON.

The Boston *Commonwealth* publishes from the original the following letter written by Gen. Jackson just previous to his famous nullification proclamation in 1832. It is addressed to Major Lewis, a life-long confidant of the General's at Washington:

HERMITAGE, Aug. 28, 1832.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I have received your letters of the 15th and 17th inst., and, after a careful perusal, cannot help believing that you are a little hipped, and, under that atmosphere, greatly alarmed. I assure you I have no information that would induce me to be alarmed. I have no fears of the Republic. I am told by Mr. Brown, a Georgian, and who is well acquainted with Judge Clayton, that he is misrepresented, and, although opposed to the tariff, more so against Calhoun and nullification. I have no fears of Lumpkin; his letters to me give evidence of his firmness and opposition to nullification, or any act with the Indians to involve the Executive. Alabama is as firm as a rock for Van Buren and against nullification. I have just received a letter from Gen. Coffee, and another from Rev. A. J. Crawford, Creek Nation, near Georgia, which give the most flattering account of V. B.'s popularity, and of Moor's prostration. I pray you fear not, and say to Blair to treat the idea of nullification as too absurd to be attempted by the patriotic South. What! South Carolina to do an act to destroy her own liberty and prosperity and the best hopes of the world—to become the vassal of a foreign government, or fall a victim to the barbarous hands of her own slaves! Every act will be taken to magnify and alarm. I am prepared to act with promptness and energy; and, should the laws be resisted, to enforce them with energy and promptness. Our Government is sufficiently strong for self-preservation, and under my administration the laws will be duly executed and union preserved regardless of the reckless course of the great nullifier of the South and all his satellites, or any result that can flow from it. The former Calhounites in Tennessee are open-mouthed against his course, and ready to seize their muskets to execute the laws. I never heard a more united voice against anything than against nullification. I could raise in Tennessee 10,000 volunteers to put down opposition to the laws and nullification. Fear not; the Union shall be preserved.

I regret the absence of so many of the heads of departments, and will hasten back as early as I can. I shall leave here by the 10th prox., and reach the city as early as I can by easy stages. Arouse my friends, and the friends of the Union! Despair not! The nullifiers will exaggerate to alarm and increase their own strength. The best way to thwart them is by laughing at their folly, weakness, and wickedness, showing no alarm, but a readiness always to execute the laws. We have gained a triumph in Kentucky. Breathet is elected by a majority of upward of 1,700. This is true, notwithstanding all the fears of the timid.

I saw Mary and Eaton, both well; they will be with me on Thursday. Give my respects to all inquiring friends. I inclose this to Mr. Kendall, that he may read and inclose it to you.

In haste, your friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

Major WILLIAM B. LAWIS.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT will sell at public auction, JAN. 15, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., NINE Condemned Horses.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plummers and cabinet makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 9, IN 5th av., below 21st st., a gold enameled WATCH and CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at No. 57 5th av.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED FAMILY, RESIDING in a pleasant villa, surrounded by a large garden, in the healthy and cheerful town of Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, is willing to take charge of two girls, aged from ten to twelve years, with a promise of a motherly care and attention to their proper education.

Two boys of a similar age can also be accommodated. Arnstadt possesses excellent schools, including a college. Particulars may be obtained by applying to FREDERICK PROBST & CO., 61 Broad st., New-York.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

AN ELEGANT PIANO-PLAYER, WITH A portion of his time unoccupied, will give one month's lessons free; if satisfied, may continue at very reasonable rates. Address BERLIN, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE OFFERS superior advantages in all departments at very moderate charges; next session opens Feb. 2. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FRENCH CONVERSATION, BY A PARISIAN gentleman; City references; ten weeks, three lessons weekly, $25 at pupil's, $36. Address FRENCH, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUCATE can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 15 East 31st st., New-York.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 8:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph.D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHARLES RODE & CO. at No. 107 Duane street, New-York, in the picture frame business, has been dissolved by mutual consent, from this date.

Mr. Charles Rode will continue said business at the same place, and liquidate the debts of the late firm.
CHARLES RODE.
D. G. DESMOND,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1875. SAMUEL RODE.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1875.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of DOUGLASS & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. DOUGLASS retiring from the firm. W. D. MYERS will sign in liquidation.
GEO. W. DOUGLASS.
W. D. MYERS.

No. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—HEREBY take notice that J. H. MARSH has no interest in my business from this date.
H. W. GREEN.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. WALTER WATSON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PERSON WITH $1,500 TO $2,000, to join the advertiser in a profitable business in one of the Territories; satisfactory reference required and given. Address N., Box No. 3,561 Post Office, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED—GENERAL OR SPECIAL —with $25,000 to $50,000 capital, by an old established member of the New-York Stock Exchange, of good credit and standing. Address STOCK-BROKER, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

CHANCE TO WINTER SOUTH.—$10,000 wanted at 12 per Cent. and one-fifth profits; first mortgage on $40,000. Address CASH, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD IN JERSEY CITY; OLD established business; lease to run for a term of years. Address COAL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

AUCTION ROOMS, NO. 190 3D AV., BEtween 17th and 18th sts.—If parties in want of second-hand furniture will inspect the stock of JAMES GRAHAM they will find every description of household articles.

ANY PARTY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING may hear of a purchaser for furniture by addressing A. B., Box No. 299 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN lane.—Blank-books, Printing, Stationery, Diaries for 1875. Your custom solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 6, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

LOST OR MISCARRIED WHILE TRANSmitting through the mail, a note for $925, drawn by Atwood & Richmond, dated Brooklyn, Conn., Dec. 5, 1874, payable six months after date, to their own order, at the Windham County National Bank, of Brooklyn, Conn. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.
Jan. 9, 1875. ATWOOD & RICHMOND.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of the loss of certificates Nos. 319—300 shares —and 390—200 shares—of the capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company, owned by him, and that he will apply to said company to issue new certificates of said stock to him, and all parties are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. FREDERICK A. BABCOCK,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1874. No. 54 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital........................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up........................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM,
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, by the name of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which corporation has become vested under foreclosure sales with the title to the railroad, land grant, and all other properties formerly owned by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Pursuant to votes of the Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, passed in accordance with the terms of the decrees of the United States Circuit Court confirming said sales, every holder of the railroad or land grant bonds of the old company, upon the transfer of his bonds and all rights under them, and his stock in the old company to the new company, will be entitled to receive fifty-five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, in the stock of the new company, provided he shall at the time of such transfer pay five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, within sixty days, from Dec. 19, 1874, in cash to the new company. For this five per cent. in cash and interest thereon, until July 1, 1875, each person will be entitled to receive the first mortgage bonds of the new company. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

It is manifestly for the interest of every holder of the bonds of the old company to avail himself of this privilege within the time specified, for otherwise he will be remitted to his distributive share in the proceeds of the sales of the road and lands, which, after payment of expenses, will probably amount to less than one per cent. on the par value of each class of bonds.

The bonds will be received and stock issued at the office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, No. 70 State st., Boston, Mass., on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1875. JOSEPH H. CONVERSE,
President Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.
Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.
The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED promissory notes, drafts, and checks having been stolen, the public are hereby warned against negotiating them, as payment has been stopped: C. H. Cook, note Oct. 19, 1874, four months, indorsed F. A. Day and W. M. Conger, payable at No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York, $250; C. H. Cook, note Oct. 22, 1874, four months, indorsed F. A. Day and W. M. Conger, payable at No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York, $250; J. H. Baldwin, note Oct. 10, 1874, four months, indorsed A. D. Baldwin and W. M. Conger, Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, $460 20.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their banking-house, TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
Stocks and bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange our specialty twenty-three years.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN METALINE COMPANY, and of the FOREIGN METALINE COMPANY, will be held at No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.
JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan without bonus on approved City and near-by country real estate; also, to purchase, mortgages at lowest rates. Principals, apply with papers.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy and sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

CITY RAILROAD AND GAS STOCKS
Bought and sold by
CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange place.
City Railroads a Specialty for eighteen years.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. B. WATSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
JAN. 5, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO OUR PATRONS!

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.

THE GROSS ASSETS OF THIS COMPANY ARE $742,275 64.

After paying the above Dividend, the stock is worth over Two Hundred per Cent. on the books of the company. EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on and after the 15th January, to stockholders of record on the 25th inst., from which date to the day of payment the transfer book will remain closed. New-York stock will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for a period of sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,)
OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared. Also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.; both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. are payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.
The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 15, will be paid on and after that day, at the Murray Hill Bank. WM. A. DARLING,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER,
Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-quarter per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of Febuary next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF
NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE capital stock is payable on demand; also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET,
Jan. 6, 1875.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS,
Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) per cent. is now payable at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall st.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING CO.,
No. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and reopened on Jan. 16.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, Jan. 4, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BUTLER,
Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
CASH CAPITAL........................$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875..........497,013 39
A semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 203 MONTAGUE ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.,
near Avenue D,
NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 18 bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES,

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
1875 January interest, now payable.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

Present rate of interest, Six per cent. Deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner SIXTH AV. and TWELFTH ST., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan. 1. Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau st., (Sun Building,) New-York.
JANUARY INTEREST, 1875.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Jan. 21.
BANK OPEN from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.
Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets........$3,113,818 64 | Surplus........$297,277 26
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TWO STEAM PUMPS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 13, 1875, for furnishing two steam pumps for use on steam fire propeller.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MASON AND IRON WORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 13, 1875, for the MASON AND IRON WORK necessary for constructing a new roof on Tompkins Market.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DEpartment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record*.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8 40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 8:40 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, West Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Tab
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
d14-law6mM WALTER L. KANE,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON, } Executors.
THOMAS DOUGHERTY,
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 13 William st., New-York.
o26-law6mM*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-law6mM* CATHERINA KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874. JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-law6mM Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[Official.]

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1874. }

The act approved June 23, 1873, organizing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims provides, "that all claims shall be filed in said court within six months next after organization thereof; and no claim shall be received, docketed, or considered that shall have not been so filed within the time aforesaid; but every such unrepresented claim shall be deemed and held to be finally and conclusively waived and barred."

This court having been organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, the six months above referred to will expire on the 22d day of January, 1875.
JOHN DAVIS, Clerk.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.— Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.
JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PENTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES.
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
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